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# The Hongkong Telegraph

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December 21, 1916, Temperature 6 a.m. 63 2 p.m. 67  
Humidity 77 64

December 21, 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 55 2 p.m. 68  
Humidity 74 83

7544 日七廿月一十

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1916.

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## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND PEACE.

#### CONCLUSION OF HISTORIC UTTERANCE.

#### COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE SITUATION.

London, December 19.  
Mr. Lloyd George, continuing his speech in the House of Commons, said:—"It was necessary that we should make a swift and effective answer to Germany's latest mood. As the months go by," continued the speaker, "the cost of the war increases, and our purchases in neutral countries become more difficult to finance; yet there are thousands of men occupied in industries which consume our wealth at home and do nothing to strengthen our credit abroad, but we have no power to transfer them from employment where they are wasting their strength and our own to employments where they could increase it. We have not even the organisation necessary for utilising them as volunteers. These are powers we must take, and this is an organisation which we must complete.—(Cheers.)"

#### A Great National Service Scheme.

Mr. Lloyd George pointed, in this connection, to the difficulty regarding agriculture for want of skilled men, despite the fact that he believed there were hundreds of people who, if they could be utilised to the best advantage, could produce great quantities of food in this country. In this connection, schemes of very great magnitude had been formulated and were in course of being put into operation. They would involve great local organisation throughout the country, and he thought that Mr. Asquith would be very satisfied with them when he saw them. The matter was considered by the War Committee of the late Government, who unanimously decided that the time had come for the adoption of the principle of universal national service. The present Government and War Cabinet had unanimously adopted this conclusion, and he believed that the plans which had been made would secure to every worker all that he had a right to ask for. In order to do this it was proposed to appoint, immediately, a Director of National Service, to be in charge of both the military and the civil side of Universal National Service. The civil and military sides of the Directory would be entirely separate, and there would be a Military and a Civil Director responsible to the Director of National Service. The Military Director would be responsible for recruiting for the Army. It was not proposed to make any change in recruiting for military services, but, as regards civilian service, it was proposed that the Directory of National Service should proceed by the schedule of industries and of services according to their essential character during the war. Certain industries were regarded as indispensable, and the Departments concerned would indent upon the Director of National Service for the labour which was required for those services. Other services would be rationed in such matters as labour, raw material and power. Labour that was set free from non-essential and rationed industries would be available to set free potential soldiers who were at present exempted from military service, and to increase the available supply of labour for essential services. This labour would be invited to enrol at once and be registered as war workers on lines analogous to the existing munitions volunteers, with similar provisions as to rates of pay and separation allowances. He had no doubt that when it was realised how essential to the life of the nation it was that the services of every man should be put to the best use, we should secure an adequate supply of these volunteers. The Government were taking immediate steps to secure by this means the men they want. The classification of industries and the invitation to enrol as volunteers would begin as soon as may be, if it were found possible to get the numbers required, and he hoped that it would be possible. They should not hesitate to come to Parliament and ask Parliament to release them from the pledge given in other circumstances and to obtain the necessary power for rendering our plans fully effective. The nation was fighting for its life, and it was entitled to the best services of all its sons.—(Cheers.) The Government had been fortunate in inducing the Lord Mayor of Birmingham, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, to accept the position of Director General under this scheme, and he would immediately proceed to organise this great new system of enrolment for industrial purposes, and he (the Premier) hoped that before Parliament resumed its duties in another few weeks, he would be able to report that they had secured a sufficiently large industrial army in order to mobilise the whole labour strength of the country for war purposes.—(Cheers.)

#### The Irish Question.

Turning to the Irish question, the Premier said he wished, if possible, to remove the misunderstanding between Britain and Ireland which for centuries has been such a source of misery to the one and embarrassment and weakness to the other. He would have regarded that as a great victory for the Allied forces, as something that would have given strength to the armies and to the Allies. He was convinced now that it was a misunderstanding, partly racial and partly religious, and was to the interest of both to have it removed. But there seemed to have been some evil chance that had frustrated every effort made for the achievement of better relations. He had tried once but had failed, but the fault was not entirely on one side. He had felt the whole time that we were moving in an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust, pervasive and universal, of everything and everybody. He was drenched with suspicion of Irishmen by Englishmen and of Englishmen by Irishmen, and worse and most fatal of all, suspicion of Irishmen by Irishmen. It was a quagmire of distrust, which has clogged the footsteps of progress, that was the real enemy of Ireland. If that could be slain he believed it would accomplish an act of reconciliation that would make Ireland greater and Britain greater, and would make the United Kingdom and the Empire greater than they ever were before.—(Cheers.) Speaking for himself and his colleagues, the Premier said they would strive to produce that better feeling which was essential to the solution of the Irish problem.—(Cheers.) He asked men of all races and creeds and faith to help the Government, not to solve a political question, but to help to do something that would be a real contribution to the winning of the war.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND PEACE.

#### The Dominions and the Cause.

After paying a high tribute to the enormous and incalculable services of the Navy, not to the Empire merely, but to the whole Allied cause, saying that the war could not have lasted the time it had but for its services, Mr. Lloyd George came to the question of the Dominions.

Ministers had repeatedly acknowledged the splendid assistance the Dominions had given of their own free will to the Old Country in its championship of the cause of humanity. Great ideals of national fair-play and justice, appealed to the Dominions just as insistently as to Britain. The Dominions recognised, throughout, that the fight was not a selfish one, that the quarrel was not merely European, but that there were great world-issues involved, with which their children were as much concerned as ours. The new Government were as full of gratitude as the old for the super-labour which our kinsmen had shown in so many stricken fields, but that was not why he introduced the subject. The reason was that the Government felt that the time had come when the Dominions ought to be more formally consulted as to the progress and the course of the war and as to the steps that ought to be taken to secure victory, and the best methods of gathering in those fruits. "We propose, therefore," continued Mr. Lloyd George, "at an early date to summon an Imperial Conference to place the whole position before the dominions, and to take counsel with them as to what further action they and we should take together in order to achieve an early and complete triumph for the ideals which they and we have so superbly fought for"—(Loud Cheers.)

#### Our Relations With the Allies.

The Prime Minister then dealt with our relations with the Allies. He said we had already achieved unity of aim, but when he came to the question of unity of action he still thought there was a good deal left to be desired. He had only got to refer to the incident of Rumania, and each man could spell out for himself what he meant. The enemy had two supreme advantages—they could act on internal lines, and there was only one "great dominant Power" that practically directed the enemy's forces. We had neither of these advantages. Therefore we must achieve the same end by other means. The advantages which the Allies possessed were advantages which time improved. No-one could say that we had made the best of that time—there had been tardiness of decision and action. Someone had said about Necker that he was like a clock that was always too slow. There was a little of that in the Great Alliance clock—Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro and Rumania. Before they could take full advantage of the Allies' enormous resources there must be some means of arriving at quicker and readier decisions, and carrying them out.—(Hear, hear.) He believed that could be done. There must be more consultation—more real consultation between the men who matter in the direction of affairs. There must be less of the feeling that each country has only got its own front to look after. The policy of a common front must be a reality.—(Cheers.) The enemy realised this policy, and he believed we must secure it more and more, instead of having overwhelming guns on one side and bare breasts—gallant breasts—on the other. That was essential for the Allies, and for the curtailment of the period before victory arrived.

#### A Personal Note.

Mr. Lloyd George said he would conclude with a personal note. Might he say it in all sincerity that it was one of the deepest regrets of his life that he should part from Mr. Asquith. Some of his friends knew how he strove to avert it. For years he had served under Mr. Asquith, and he was proud to say so. He never had a kinder or more indulgent chief, and any fault of temper were entirely his—(the speaker's) and he had no doubt that he—(the speaker), must have been difficult at times. They had differed as men of such different temperaments must necessarily differ, but they had never had a personal quarrel, despite serious differences of policy, and it was with deep and genuine grief that he felt it necessary to tender his resignation. But there were moments when personal and party considerations must sink, and if he had paid scant heed to the call of Party it was because he realised, from the moment when Prussian cannon hurled death at a peaceable, inoffensive little country, that a challenge had been sent to Civilisation to decide an issue higher than Party, deeper than Party, wider than all Parties—an issue upon the settlement of which would depend the fate of men in this world for generations, when existing Parties would have fallen like dead leaves on the highway. These were the issues he wanted to keep in front of the nation so that we should not falter or faint in our resolves.—(Cheers.)

#### Only One Aim.

Concluding, Mr. Lloyd George said:—"There is a time in every prolonged and fierce war when in the passion and rage of the conflict men forget the high purpose with which they entered it. This is a struggle for international right, international honour, international good faith—the channel along which peace, honour and goodwill must flow amongst men. The embankments laboriously built up by generations of men against barbarism have been broken, and had not the might of Britain passed into the breach, Europe would have been inundated with a flood of savagery and unbridled lust of power.—(Cheers.) The plain sense of fair-play amongst nations, the growth of an international conscience, the protection of the weak against the strong by the stronger, the consciousness that justice has a more powerful backing in the world than greed, the knowledge that any outrage upon fair dealings between nations great or small will meet with prompt and merited chastisement—these constitute the causeway along which humanity was progressing slowly to higher things. The triumph of Prussia would sweep it all away and leave mankind to struggle helplessly in the morass. That is why, since the war began, I have known but one political aim, and for that I have fought with a single eye—that is the rescue of mankind from the most overwhelming catastrophe that has ever yet menaced its well-being.—(Loud and prolonged cheers.)"

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND PEACE.

#### Canada's Message.

December 20, 6.45 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Regina, Sir Robert Borden has sent a message to Mr. Lloyd George, to the effect that Canada will spare no sacrifice to make triumphant the great cause for which the Allies are contending.

#### Germany's Hope of Peace.

December 20, 7.10 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says high German hopes of peace are evidenced by Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd circulars offering freights "on resumption of our regular service, after peace."

#### American Opinion of the Speech.

December 20, 12.45 p.m.

Reuter's New York correspondent says:—"The morning papers agree that Mr. Lloyd George has, adroitly drawn the Central Powers into a position where they must show their hands; otherwise the world will be convinced that the peace proposals were an attempt at political trickery."

The New York Times says that the Allies have all civilisation at their back when they demand the ending of Prussian militarism as a primary and essential condition of peace.

The New York Sun says that there can be no further doubt that the Allies are not in the mood to grasp peace for peace' sake, and that the sooner their steadfastness is understood in Berlin, the brighter will be the prospect of peace.

#### Speech Meets with Unanimous Support.

December 20, 7.10 a.m.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech has put a seal on the revival of confidence which was first marked by the Verdun victory.

The members of the House of Commons listened throughout with rapt attention and growing exhilaration. The most striking feature of the proceedings was the complete unanimity of all leaders in and out of the Government concerning the nation's attitude. The consensus of the people does not merely accept but acclaim the refusal of the German overtures towards peace, and cheerfully faces the dangers and privations ahead, knowing the enemy has done his worst as regards frightfulness.

There is much satisfaction at the absence of recriminations between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith. The latter's patriotic attitude is eulogised, and it is expected that Mr. Lloyd George's speech will strengthen the position of M. Briand towards the critics of the French Ministry.

#### French Socialists' Fine Stand.

December 19, 12.45 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a Congress of Socialists has resolved, by ten thousand against four hundred, that no peace proposals with the enemy can be entertained until concrete terms have been offered.

#### German Press Pessimistic.

December 19, 12.45 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the German Press is pessimistic on the prospect of peace even by next spring.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* says:—"Out with submarines; then no American will be able to prevent us from forcing peace on the enemy."

#### How Italy Feels.

December 19, 6.50 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that, speaking in the Chamber, Baron Sonnino said that the Government was not aware of any specific conditions in the enemy peace proposals, but the boastfulness and insincerity of their preamble had not inspired confidence. He begged the Chamber not to adopt a resolution suggesting that Italy's attitude was different from that of the other Allies.

The speech was greeted with an ovation, and the Chamber resolved, by acclamation, to placard it.

#### French Premier to Speak.

December 19, 6.50 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that four interpellations and criticisms are awaiting the new Government in the Senate to-morrow, when M. Briand will probably speak on the German peace proposals.

#### GERMAN VESSELS ESCAPE.

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm Goes Aground.

December 19, 12.45 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says that the German liner Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, which has been sheltering at Vardoe in the Arctic since 1914, has escaped and steamed in shore, escorted by a Zeppelin and two submarines, to the Kattegat. She missed her bearing in a snowstorm and grounded at Samsoe. The ship and cargo are valued at a million sterling.

#### A Barque Escapes.

December 19, 12.45 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Valparaiso states that the German-owned barque Tinto has escaped from Calbuco, where she was fitted out in suspicious circumstances.

## FOOD "COMPULSION" IN GERMANY.

Frank Confession of Failure of Potato Crop.

Information received from unquestionable sources suggests that the compulsory use of common kitchens in Germany is not far off.

For some considerable time the food problem has occupied pride of place in the German papers, while a committee of the Reichstag has been debating various details of the question. Most significant is a very serious plea for compulsion, which appeared in the *Kölnische Zeitung* on October 27. This appeal may be taken as typical of the growing feeling that only the most stringent measures will be able to deal adequately with the crisis.

Though the municipal war eating rooms are becoming more popular, it is calculated that not more than 5 to 10 per cent. of the people use them. It is felt that unless Herr Batocki can guarantee an adequate food supply for the winter months by some other means he will be compelled to make the use of these kitchens compulsory.

Their advantages are obvious. They put down food profiteering, they save the time wasted in waiting in queues outside shops and restaurants, they provide better and cheaper food than can be had elsewhere. But that there should even be talk of compulsory municipal dining out shows how much more serious is Germany's food problem than she herself will admit.

The papers now openly speak of this year's bad potato harvest. In November of last year prices for vegetables were fixed, and sale by weight only was allowed. But these prices were afterwards abolished, and producers now demand prices at least 100 per cent. higher than those of a year ago. The great dearth of potatoes has thrown many families back on the use of cabbage and turnips and onions. Unless maximum prices are fixed by the Government for these there will, we are told, be considerable distress amongst the poor.

Shortage of fat and butter continues. Complaints are made that farm butter is so delayed in transit from farmer to wholesale buyer that either retailer nor consumer will accept it as best butter.

Scarcity of cheese is also exciting comment. Private people cannot get cheese made from unskimmed milk at all; it is reserved for hotel use. There is much bitterness on this score, and many people are saying openly that it is scandalous that they should be deprived of what is not a luxury, but a food of great value.

All these difficulties point to the coming of the compulsory restaurant, and it is interesting to know that at a meeting of women in a suburb of Berlin a unanimous demand was made for peoples' kitchens to be instituted.

## DON'T FORGET.

### TO-DAY.

Government House.—Lecture by Capt. Pelliot; 5.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

### TO-MORROW.

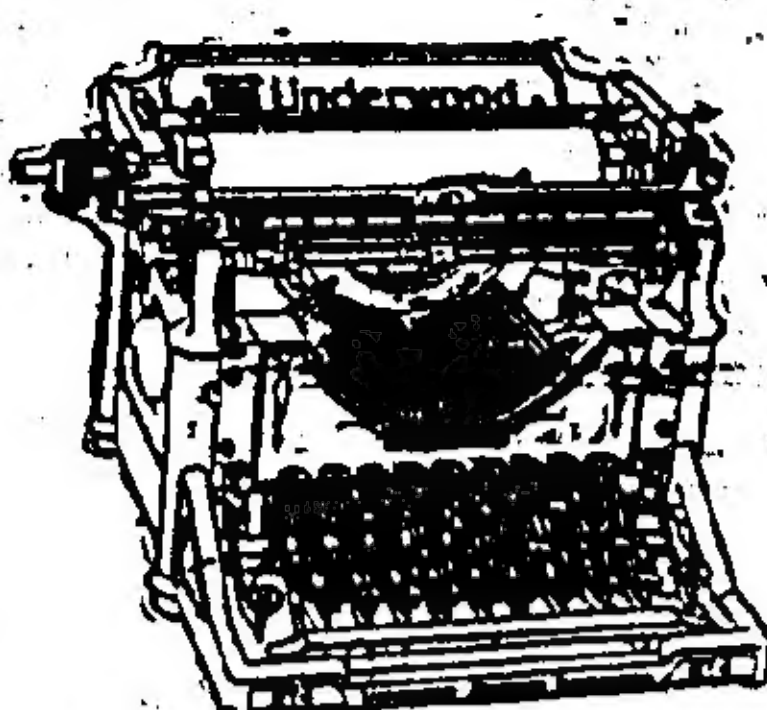
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.  
Saturday, December 23.  
"Kismet"—Final Performance at the Theatre Royal; 9 p.m.  
Tuesday, December 26.  
Hongkong Winter "Ballet."



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from the FINEST SCOTCH BARLEY together with MILK  
and CREAM.

MOST  
DIGESTIBLE  
EXCEEDINGLY  
PLEASANT  
TO TAKE



HIGHLY  
NUTRITIOUS  
PRESCRIBED  
BY THE  
MEDICAL  
FACULTY.

LACTOMALTINE far surpasses all preparations of Cod  
Liver Oil in Palatability, Assimilability and Digestibility,  
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## GENERAL NEWS.

Japanese Commissioner in  
Australia.

Sydney, Nov. 14.—Mr. Yoshio  
Udo, commissioner from the De-  
partment of Agriculture, Tokyo,  
Japan, last week met the council  
of the New South Wales Chamber  
of Agriculture in conference. Mr.  
Henry Lord, president over a large  
attendance. Among the matters  
discussed were:—Co-operative  
purchase of manures and co-  
operative farming generally, in-  
tensive cultivation, production of  
wool, wheat, cattle, fruit, dairy-  
ing, artesian boring, etc. Mr.  
Udo has visited America and  
Europe on a similar mission, and  
is now visiting the chief centres  
of Australia. The hon. secretary,  
Mr. W. H. Pickup, gave an in-  
teresting account of American  
farm methods.

C. P. R. Activities.

Spokane, Nov. 14.—Upon his  
return from New York on Monday,  
Mr. D. O. Corbin president and  
builder of the Spokane-Inter-  
national Railway, made the an-  
nouncement that the road had  
been sold to the Canadian Pacific  
Railway and the Minneapolis, St.  
Paul and Santa Fe; Marie Rail-  
road. The price was not made  
public. Mr. Corbin will continue  
as president of the Spokane Inter-  
national, being relieved from  
some of his duties. The Spokane-  
International extends from Spo-  
kane to Estport, Idaho, on the  
Canadian boundary, a distance of  
141 miles. The sale includes the  
Coeur d'Alene and Pan d'Oreille  
branches, the two having 22  
miles of line.

German Schools not Wanted  
in Australia.

Adelaide, Nov. 13.—After a  
disagreement between the two  
Houses of the State Parliament to-  
day over the German Schools  
Bill, it was ultimately agreed, in  
conference that the forty  
Lutheran primary schools set out  
in the schedule would be closed  
from a date six months after the  
passing of the bill, and all must  
be closed by December 31, 1917.  
The Assembly passed a bill to  
provide for the redemption of  
public securities, enabling the  
Government to make arrange-  
ments for conversion of bonds  
and Treasury Bills maturing  
during the year ending  
December 31, 1917. The  
securities involved represented  
£1,500,000, held in London and  
Treasury Bills held locally. The  
total sum shown in the schedule  
was \$2,055,938 Mr. Peake, leader  
of the Opposition, asked how a  
State like South Australia, with a  
small population, notwithstanding  
its great resources, could meet  
its obligations without  
saying anything. No wise and  
prudent man in business would  
take the line they had been taking  
for a long time past. The rate  
of 6 per cent. interest fixed in  
the bill was struck out.

Where the War will be Won.

On which front do you think  
the final victory in the great war  
will be achieved? A variety of  
opinions are given on this point,  
but it does seem as though  
Salonica were worth watching.  
Salonica is the key to the situation,  
although probably only one per-  
son in a hundred realises it. In  
the Balkans, great things are to  
happen, and always the centre of  
the drama will be Salonica. There  
is no doubt now that the  
Salonica expedition was one of  
the most far-reaching schemes  
of the war. Its effects are  
bound to be seen before  
long. Had we not landed the  
whole of the Near East would  
have been overrun by the Teuton  
hordes. . . . Hindenburg knew  
something when he demanded  
troops from the west to defend  
the eastern front. He always in-  
sisted upon a mass concentration.  
He knew that the Galois dream  
was as shadowy as an entry to  
Berlin from across the Rhine. No;  
there is a better way to get to Ber-  
lin, and that that route was ap-  
preciated by our higher command  
was known on the day the  
French landed at Salonica!—  
These extracts are from an ad-  
mirable article by Mr. Sidney A.  
Moseley, author of "The Truth  
about the Dardanelles."

For a good solid meal a la  
Carte or Table d'Hôte with  
Wine & Liquor of the Best  
ALEXANDRA CAFE.



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**MACHINERY DEPT.**



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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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Office address: 11, Lee House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1916.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND PEACE.

The new Premier has spoken his mind on the subject of Germany's "peace proposals", and has said precisely what might have been expected of him. He leaves it to others to say that those proposals have arisen, in great measure, through his own appointment to the highest place in the British legislature, although he can hardly fail to be conscious of that fact. So long as the old Cabinet remained in power at Home there was always at least the shadow of a chance that our enemies might "bluff" us into giving them good terms when the downfall came; but the mere mention of a stronger and harder administration was sufficient to make them decide that the moment of their Russian success was likewise the moment for seeking to draw the Allies into a trap.

Two special points that Mr. Lloyd George's speech so successfully presses home are the tremendous responsibility that rests on those to whom it has been given to accept or to reject Germany's offer, and the imperative need that exists for us to profit just now by our country's experience in the Napoleonic struggle of a century ago. He realises to the full that the man or the Cabinet that could prolong by one second such a conflict as Europe is now witnessing would be beyond the pale of forgiveness, in this world or the next; but he also realises that that is not the last word on the point. "On the other hand, it is equally true that any man or set of men who, from a sense of weariness or despair, abandoned the struggle without having achieved the highest purpose for which we entered into it, would have been guilty of the costliest act of poltroonery ever perpetrated by any statesman." Mr. Lloyd George knows men, and he comprehends to the last inch the utter soul sickness and weariness that is bound to attack the people of the Entente from time to time; he knows how, every now and then, even the most dauntless are assailed by the insidious temptation to "let things slide"; to sigh for that vilest of all forms of peace—"Peace at any price"; and, accordingly, he does not shrink from the duty of warning the people of Britain against yielding, even for a moment, to their weaker inclinations. Even we in Hongkong, whom the war affects but at second hand, are heartily tired of the strife and are hungry for peace; and if this be the case out here, what must it be with those at Home, and still more with those in the trenches? But when we are inclined to take this view of the matter an excellent antidote lies to hand. We have but to recall the crimes of Germany and the duty of avenging these; we have only to remember that peace now would mean war again within the next two or three years—with an interim of recriminations and semi-idleness—in order to see that the fight must go on.

Germany's proposals as they stand are an insult to any honest nation. The very word "proposal" can only be used for the sake of convenience for, as Mr. Lloyd George says, there are none. Germany vaguely asks us to enter into a "conference"—she meanwhile posing as the magnanimous conqueror, and gaining a breathing space. But the artifice is too transparent, and Mr. Lloyd George will have none of it. Our terms, he says, are complete restitution, full reparation and effectual guarantees. And he says more than that; enough, in fact, to pierce even the porcine hides of the Kaiser and his Chancellor and to cause them to wonder uneasily what manner of man is this. "Menssed by the overwhelming armies of Belgium, I suppose the German had been intimidated into invading Belgium, burning Belgian cities and villages—" and so forth. Even a German liar and hypocrite can scarcely read this savage sarcasm and remain unshamed, one would think. But the Premier is not confining himself to mere eloquence or mere denunciation. Behind his speech—the greatest, some will maintain, that it has been given to us of this generation to read—is a determination that bodes anything but good for Germany. And to-day there is nothing of the destructive critic about our Premier, whose affairs of the Empire are engaged. He hints at past mistakes, it is true; but he is far more taken up with telling us how we can win the war, and win it soon, than with commenting on the conduct of the late Government. Organise; imitate the enemy, and crush him with his own weapons; avenge our wrongs; stop short at no sacrifice, whether personal or national; play the game—and to Topet with all talk of peace: that is Lloyd George's message to the Empire to-day, and to Germany as well. That is his reply to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's howl for peace.

## Hillside Fires.

Owing to the prevailing drought, which has dried up a deal of the vegetation, hillside fires have been fairly frequent occurrences of late, and we are glad to see that a word of caution has been issued by the Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department to the public, with a request for co-operation in preventing these outbreaks. Mr. Tutocher warns people against throwing about matches, cigar and cigarette ends which have not been extinguished, and he addresses a special request to picnic parties to see that fires kindled for the building of water, etc., should be thoroughly put out before being left. Unless these precautions are taken, he says, the work of years may be destroyed. The Department of which Mr. Tutocher has charge is one that seldom comes into public prominence, but it is, nevertheless, one of the most efficiently run and most beneficial branches of the Government service which the Colony possesses. One has only to recall the bare and uninviting appearance of the hillsides in days gone by and to contrast it with the luxuriant aspect with which we are now familiar to realise what a great work has been done—a work which has been to the benefit of the Colony in very many directions. The planting of thousands of young pine trees and other growths has involved years upon years of patient, systematic work, and, remembering the havoc which is periodically created by typhoons and heavy rainstorms, the least that the public can do is to see that so far as is in its power, damage caused through carelessness shall be rendered impossible.

## An Interesting Anniversary.

To-morrow, as will be seen from a paragraph sent to the local press, is the 760th anniversary of the establishment of the Order of Friars Preachers, Black Friars or Dominicans—as it is variously known; and throughout the world the day will naturally be kept as one of rejoicing by all members of this historic Society. Probably no religious order, save the Jesuits, has given so many distinguished scholars to the world (it gave us St. Thomas Aquinas and Albertus Magnus), and none save the Jesuits has passed through more vicissitudes, and made more friends or more enemies. St. Dominic, its founder, was one of the first of the great medievalists to recognise that the people must be taught not only by picture and by ceremony but also by word of mouth; and it was his idea to establish a Society specially trained for the work of preaching, and of argument against ungodly doctrines. The friars were given a sort of roving commission and travelled from one side of Europe to the other, preaching both in the churches and also in the open air. The aspect of their work that is of most interest to people in the Far East is their more modern foreign mission work. They have penetrated into almost every corner of the earth on their work of evangelisation, but they have also regarded the countries of Europe as mission countries, and, by their preaching, have undoubtedly helped to keep alive something of the religious fervour of the Middle Ages.

## The Falling Bamboo.

The other day in Peel Street one of the bamboos on which the Chinese are given to hanging their "washing" fell down, and injured a woman pedestrian so severely that she had to be taken to the hospital. This is not the first of such cases by a good many, nor is this the first time that we have complained of the dangerous practice of allowing insecurely fastened bamboos to jut out from the verandahs. Cannot the Government do anything in such a case? If accidents happen in absolutely still weather, such as have been experiencing of late, what may not happen in half a gale of wind? There is no earthly reason why the Chinese should not be compelled to abandon the use of the bamboo for clothes-drying purposes altogether. Cord or wire is not a very expensive matter, and these seem to give every satisfaction in Europe. At present many of the native streets present a very satisfactory little death-trap by reason of this bamboo business.

## DAY BY DAY.

ALL ONE'S LIFE IS MUSIC IF ONE TOUCHES THE NOTES RIGHT.  
LY AND IN TUNE.—Rush.

The Mails.  
Siberian Mail.—Due per a.s. Loochow to-day.  
European Mail (via Negapatam).—Arrived per a.s. Japan to-day.  
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Armand Behio at 5 p.m. to-day.

The Dollar.  
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.13/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.  
To-morrow is the 74th birthday of Lord Alverstone.

Reckless Driving.  
A truck coolie was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with driving a truck to the danger of the public. Inspector Taylor, of the Police Reserve, prosecuted, and his Worship inflicted a fine of \$10.

Sugar.—Not Opium.  
"It is not opium but sugar," said a Chinese charged with being in possession of a quantity of opium, before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning. Inspector O'Sullivan said defendant told him the previous night that the stuff was molasses. The case was adjourned.

War Comforts.  
Through Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co., Mrs. Caspell's working party has sent to Miss Vivian, the Maurice Hotel, one parcel, containing 20 pieces of women's clothing and one parcel containing 7 pairs women's boots and shoes and to Miss Tucker one parcel containing 20 pieces of men's clothing.

Free of Freight.  
Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. have forwarded five cases of articles made by the Hongkong Working Parties to the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, and one to the O.C. R.G.A. Records, Dover, per a.s. Oyoopa. Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, in accordance with their custom in this connection, are generously carrying the cases free of freight.

Dried Fish.  
"A fellow-coolie told me to take the fish home and cook it as food," said a Chinese to Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, when charged with stealing a quantity of dried fish from the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company. Mr. R. Packham, who appeared in the interests of the Company, said there was always a lot of petty pilfering going on like this. Defendant was sent to prison for six weeks.

Big Opium Haul.  
At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with being in possession of 530 lbs. of prepared opium. It was stated that defendant had the stuff concealed in a basket when walking in the street. Defendant's sister was also charged with having in her possession 10 lbs. of prepared opium. Mr. P. W. Goldring and Mr. Leo D'Almeida appeared for the defence and a day was fixed for hearing, bail being allowed in the sum of \$20,000 in each case.

## LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Langkat output is as follows:—

to follow:—										
Dec.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Tons	98
"	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	98
"	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	90
"	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	95
"	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	90
"	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	118
"	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	97
"	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	103
"	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	109
"	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	95
"	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	108
"	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	102
"	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	102
"	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	183
"	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	103
"	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	104
"	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	181
"	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	82
"	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	83
"	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	101

Total for 1916: 1,980

## THE WINTER "BISLEY."

Teams for the Boxing Day Meeting.

The Shamoon Defence Corps will be unable to send down a team for the H. K. P. R. Winter "Bisley." Their place has been taken by a team from one of His Majesty's ships in port.

The teams, in the order in which they will fire, are as follows:—

1. R.G.A.—Captain Taylor, 2nd Lt. Wilkinson, O.S.M. Heath, Master Gunner Martin.
2. K.S.L.I.—Team not yet submitted.
3. H.K. Police (European) Inspector Grant, Sergeant Grimmit, Sergeant Pitt, Sergeant Boulger.
4. Hongkong Police Reserve.—Assistant Supt. Franks, Chief Inspector Mason, Chief Inspector Sirdar Khan, Trooper Ralph.
5. R.E.—Corporal Grimes, Q.M.S. Williams, Q.M.S. Black, Sergeant Coxon.
6. H.M.S.—Col. Sergt. Taylor, Loc. Sergt. Eyre, Loc. Opl. Moysa, Loc. Opl. Roberts.
7. European Warders.—G. Gipsos, A. Calvert, S. Shirington, W. Gant.
8. 74th Punjabis.—Jemadar Mehr Singh, 769 Havildar Mand Singh, 1933 Naik Bas Khan, 1042 Sepoy Kala.
9. Staff and Departments.—S.S.M. Harrow, A.S.O. Armr. S. Sergt. Duffield, A.O.C. Staff Sergt. Dean, A.P.O. Loc. Opl. Shute, A.O.C.
10. H.M.S. Tamar.—C. P. O. J. Orea, P. O. Aggett, S. P. O. Loach, Ldg. Signaller Bailey.
11. H. K. Volunteer Corps.—Captain Murray Scott, Lieut. Danby, Sergt. Bradbury, Bix Heath.
12. H. K. Volunteer Reserve.—Team not yet submitted.
13. H. K. S.B.—R.G.A.—2nd Lieut. Harris, R. G. A., Havildar Wilayat Khan, Havildar Mangal Singh, Havildar Kishan Singh.
14. Naval Yard Police.—Sergt. Marriott, Sergt. Benson, Sergt. Timmes, P. O. Lookhart.
15. H. K. Police (Indian).—Sergt. 23 Nand Singh, Sergt. 85 Surian Singh, P. O. 105 Jau Khan, P. O. 339 Belta Singh.
16. 18th Infantry.—Squadier Mahabub Khan, Jemadar Mismuddin Khan, Havildar Mir Ansh Ali, Havildar Fatah Mahd.
17. Royal Marines.—Lance Sergt. Horwih, Pte. Martin, Pte. Kelly, Pte. Cook.

## HEAVY FINE.

\$250 and 50 Guineas Costs for Peace Pamphlet.

Mr. Arnold Lupton, formerly M.P. for Slough, was convicted at Westminster on two summonses under the Defence of the Realm Act, and fined £200 and 50 guineas costs. The summonses charged Mr. Lupton with publishing a pamphlet prejudicial to recruiting and to his Majesty's relations with foreign Powers. Mr. Lupton gave notice of appeal.

In continuation of his defence, opened at the last hearing, the ex-member for Slough argued that the pamphlet was not likely to have any effect on foreign Powers. If it had any effect at all it would improve our relations with neutral Powers. He was not responsible for this abuse and unjust prosecution. Mr. John Simon had stated in the House that there would be no prosecution for statements of opinion, only for misstatements. The Magistrate (Mr. Francis) said: "I do not care twopence for Mr. John Simon."

"Am I to be treated as a criminal because I pointed out that this country is going to be ruined?" Mr. Lupton went on to ask. "I never thought that I should live to see the day when a British citizen could have to appeal to a magistrate for the right to say things in defence of his country."

In giving judgment, Mr. Francis said there was little to be said in defence of the pamphlet, and he had given a heavy fine.

## STANDARD OIL CASE.

Judgment on the Fairway Question.

Late yesterday afternoon, the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies) gave judgment in the claim for \$100,000 brought by the Shie On Steamship Company against the Standard Oil Company as damages as the result of a collision between the Shie On and the lighter Bath in the West River.

The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. G. C. Alabaster appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Eldon Potter and Mr. F. O. Jenkins for the defendants.

The only point left for decision was the question of the fairway, and, in giving judgment on this point, his Lordship held that the word fairway meant a clear passage way by water, whenever there is an open navigable passage used by vessels proceeding up and down a river or channel. He quoted many judgments supporting this view. In adopting that definition he had to determine whether the Bath was situated in "a clear passage-way by water" or was she "an open navigable passage which is used by vessels in the river in question" or was she "near" to such navigable passage within the meaning of the article? The question as to what was a navigable passage was governed by this limitation: Was the Bath anchored in a part of the river "where it is safe for vessels of moderate draft to navigate?" When he came to the evidence on the point he found it in some respects conflicting, but he had had no real difficulty in coming to a conclusion upon it. The Chief Justice then reviewed the evidence on the question of the fairway. The question he had to decide was whether at the time of the collision the plaintiff's vessel was on or near a course where it was safe for a vessel of moderate draft to navigate. The wreck was lying in some eight feet of water slightly north of the one-fathom line and he was advised by the Naval Assessor that the water included between the one fathom line was navigable water and was safe for a vessel of moderate draft to navigate in. He therefore held that the Bath was in a fairway within the meaning of Article 11 and should have carried the prescribed lights.

On the argument on Article 29 of the Regulations, his Lordship remarked that the Article referred to the ordinary practice of seamen. This, prior to the passing of the Regulations, was governed by the general maritime law, which, as he had shown from the authorities cited, governed the question of liability in their Court, and this was now adopted by all maritime nations in the international regulations. It was an obvious seamanlike precaution for the Bath to have lights and he had found she had not. He gave judgment for the plaintiffs with costs, with the usual reference as to damages. The counter-claim by the Standard Oil Co. was dismissed with costs. On the application of Mr. Potter a stay of 14 days was granted.

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. G. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Standing Orders.  
The words "by Section Commanders," appearing in S.O. 130 (5), page 53, are to be deleted.

Defendants.  
The order issued to Messrs. D. D. to attend at General Station on Sunday afternoon, December 23rd, has been cancelled. Warning officers will be notified.

Spots Night.  
The Police Reserve will hold a meeting on Friday night, December 22nd, at 8 p.m. at the Police Station.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

A REQUEST.  
(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—Owing to the exceedingly dry weather and the very inflammable nature of vegetation on the hillsides at the present time, I would ask for the kind co-operation of the public in the prevention of grass fires.

Matches, cigar and cigarette ends, &c., should not be thrown away in the vicinity of vegetation unless they have been previously extinguished.

Members of picnic parties should see that all fires, kindled to boil water, &c., are afterwards properly extinguished before leaving them.

The neglect of any of these precautions is sufficient to destroy the work of years.

Yours etc.,  
W. J. TUTOCHER,  
Superintendent,  
Botanical and Forestry Dept.,  
December 20, 1916.

## SHANGHAI SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. A. L. Anderson & Co.'s Weekly Share Circular (Shanghai, 16th December), says:—

The week opened with a brighter market and more business was transacted in three days than in the previous three weeks, but a drop of 6d. in the London rubber wire took the heart out of the market and a subsequent slight recovery has not restored confidence. The fall was caused by a cessation of the American demand owing to a New York idea that peace might break out at any moment, at Germany's whistle, and this was also current in Tokyo, where the Exchange had to be closed to avert a panic. Money is still fairly easy with the native banks, but the foreign banks remain shy of increasing loans. The 4,000,000 arrives to-day from Manila. The opening rate to-day for T/T on London was 3/6; the Dollar rate being 78 5/8.

Debtors.—There are still more or less a drag in the market: all denominations are offering, but buyers are few and far between.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai. Sales were made at \$630, which price, low as it seems, is \$3.14.0 higher than the sterling equivalent of \$825 as paid a year ago. Cashiers.—A brisk demand set in for the ordinary issue which which advanced from 4 to 5 1/2 with sellers at 5 1/2. Prefrences offer at 4 1/2.

Shipping.—Shanghai Tugs are offering at 15 1/2 and 50 for ordinary and preferred respectively but Koochian advanced to a recorded sale of 25.

Docks and Engineering.—Shanghai retained their position at 90 for a few hundred shares and close nominal. New Engineering offers at 12.

Ottom Mills.—Ewa. The meeting will be held on 4th proximo when a dividend of Tls. 9 per share will be proposed, absorbing Tls. 100,000 of which Tls. 125,000 will be transferred from Equalization & Dividend account. The sum of Tls. 96,000 is to be written off various accounts. Tls. 2,400 paid as bonus staff and Tls. 4,925.24 carried forward. International. The balance of Loss is shown as Tls. 25,250.35 and Tls. 76,000 is to be transferred to pay this and permit of Tls. 40,149.65 being written off various accounts, while Tls. 21,000 taken from Equalization of Dividend Fund, will pay the dividend in the preference shares. Kung Yik sold at 15 but see now under and Shanghai rising from 147 to 150 offer at the latter rate.

Rubbers.—For the reason given above the market moved quiet but no weakness is noticeable, holders being mostly content to wait over until next week. Singapore. The meeting held on 16th proximo, ended a dividend of 5 p.m. making 10 p.m. for the year, will be proposed next.

Messengers.—Communications offer at 24 and 25 at 10. Gas sold at several quotations at 22 and 23, and at 24 with some orders.



**HONGKONG'S MAN-POWER.****IGNORANT CRITICISMS RESENTED.**

His Excellency Makes the Position Clear.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon, His Excellency the Governor referred to the local man-power question.

His Excellency, on the opening of the meeting said:—Gentlemen.—Before I proceed with the Order of the Day I wish to say a few words about a matter which has caused me and others in the Colony extreme annoyance. I refer to certain anonymous letters in the public press commenting upon the attitude of Britons in this Colony in the matter of their duty to their country. For example a letter was recently published in which the writer accused members of the local armed force of the Colony of taking refuge in the uniform of the Hongkong Volunteers or of the Special Police Reserve, being unwilling to do their duty to their King and country.

This is an ignorant and malicious statement for which there is not a shadow of foundation. The policy of this Government has been to grant facilities to every man who can be spared from this Colony to go to the front and to organize the remainder as the members of the local armed forces or in other capacities in work connected with the war. The number and efficiency of our local armed forces has made it possible to release a large portion of the regular garrison for service elsewhere. In carrying this policy into effect it has been my unpleasant duty to refuse the applications of scores of men, to leave the Colony to go to the front, and I have no hesitation in saying that all those members of the armed forces in the Colony who are medically fit would volunteer for the front to-morrow if they were allowed to go. I trust that these ignorant criticisms will cease. If any persons resident in the Colony or visiting it, and I suspect the criticisms emanate from visitors who are ignorant of the facts, have any heart-searchings on the subject of Hongkong's attitude towards the war, I trust that they will come direct to me or to the Colonial Secretary. We are always accessible and always ready to give every enlightenment.

**A PROTEST.**

"Stop Gambling and Reduce Prices."

Romford Urban Council, urged by the townspeople to open a central milk depot to counteract exorbitant prices, met last month to discuss this and other aspects of food supply and prices.

Several members vigorously condemned excessive profit-mongering, which, it was alleged, was lengthening the war. Mr. W. H. Letts, Labour member, said they ought to find out who was responsible and then put them against the nearest wall and shoot them.

The following resolution was unanimously carried:—

"That this council, being of opinion that abnormal prices have been attained by the unpatriotic or unscrupulous companies and persons, causing increasing hardships on all sections of his Majesty's subjects, strongly urges the Government to abandon its policy of drift and take steps to prevent gambling in food and necessities, with a view to substantial reduction in prices at an early date. Further, the council requests the Government to take action to ensure that the maximum quantity of foodstuffs may be produced within the United Kingdom."

**TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.****ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL.****CHRISTMAS EVE AND CHRISTMAS DAY.**

A Special Dinner will be provided by the Management at \$2.50 per head. Table and Private Rooms for Private Parties can be booked at the Office till the 22nd instant.

**MENU:—**  
Hors d'Oeuvres  
Portage a la Creme  
Bouchées aux Huitres  
Poisson Froid  
Chartrebian Macarons  
Aspic de Foie Gras  
Asperges glacées a la Creme  
Dindons rotis Truffées  
Salade de Celeris  
Charlotte aux Fruits  
Gâteau Moka  
Xmas Cakes  
Fruit  
Coffee

The Hotel has been thoroughly renovated, and excellent Service and is now guaranteed.

**CHRISTMAS DINNER. MID-DAY.**

(NO PUNCH TICKET).

Price \$1.00.

12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

**HORS D'OEUVRES**

- |  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1 Asparagus Soup                               | 2 Clear Soup                   |
| 3 Boiled Schnapper                             | 4 Fried Fish                   |
| <b>ENTREES</b>                                 |                                |
| 5 Fricassee of Chicken                         | 6 Roast Goose and Apple Sauce  |
| 7 Fried Sweetbread and Tomato Sauce            |                                |
| <b>JOINTS</b>                                  |                                |
| 8 Roast Sirloin of Beef                        | 9 Roast Saddle of Mutton       |
| <b>POULTRY</b>                                 |                                |
| 10 Roast Turkey and Cranberry Sauce            |                                |
| 11 Boiled York Ham                             | 12 Roast Capon                 |
| <b>VEGETABLES</b>                              |                                |
| 13 Boiled Potatoes                             | 14 Roast Potatoes              |
| 15 French Beans                                | 16 Petit Pois                  |
| <b>SWEETS</b>                                  |                                |
| 17 Plum Pudding & Brandy Sauce                 | 18 Mince Pies                  |
| 19 Stewed Pears and Cream                      | 20 Apple Pies                  |
| <b>FRUITS</b>                                  |                                |
| Orange, Apples, Raisins, Walnuts, Almonds, &c. |                                |
| <b>SALADS</b>                                  |                                |
| 21 Cream Cheese                                | 22 Roquefort Cheese            |
| 23 Mixed Salads                                | 24 Beetroots and Spring Onions |
| Tea and Coffee                                 |                                |

**CHRISTMAS DINNER. EVENING.**

(NO PUNCH TICKET).

Price \$1.00.

7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.

**HORS D'OEUVRES**

- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1 Oyster Soup                                   | 2 Vermicelli Soup              |
| 3 Baked Schnapper                               | 4 Smoked Fish                  |
| <b>ENTREES</b>                                  |                                |
| 5 Chicken in Aspic                              | 6 Lamb Cutlets and Petit Pois  |
| 7 Stewed Pigeons                                |                                |
| <b>JOINTS</b>                                   |                                |
| 8 Roast Sirloin of Beef                         | 9 Roast Saddle of Mutton       |
| <b>POULTRY</b>                                  |                                |
| 10 Roast Turkey and Cranberry Sauce             |                                |
| 11 Roast Chicken                                | 12 Roast Goose and Apple Sauce |
| <b>VEGETABLES</b>                               |                                |
| 13 Boiled Potatoes                              | 14 Roast Potatoes              |
| 15 Petit Pois                                   | 16 French Beans                |
| <b>SWEETS</b>                                   |                                |
| 17 Plum Pudding                                 | 18 Mince Pie                   |
| 19 Blanc Manger & Apricots                      | 20 Apple Pie                   |
| <b>FRUITS</b>                                   |                                |
| Oranges, Apples, Raisins, Walnuts, Almonds, &c. |                                |
| <b>SALADS</b>                                   |                                |
| 21 Cream Cheese                                 | 22 Roquefort Cheese            |
| 23 Mixed Salads                                 | 24 Beetroots and Spring Onions |
| Tea and Coffee                                  |                                |

To Facilitate Service and Prevent Confusion  
Please order by Number only.

We Sell only the very best Brands of Wines, Ales and Liqueurs.  
**WISHING YOU A MERRY XMAS.**

**The Alexandra Cafe.**

ROBT. HOWARD, Sole Proprietor.

**THE SMALL-POX OUTBREAK.****Two Europeans Succumb.**

The situation as regards the epidemic of small-pox in Hongkong is, happily, not getting any more serious; it still remains very much the same, (though two Europeans have succumbed to the disease). Some idea of the present outlook can be gathered from the fact that yesterday 14 fresh cases were notified, among them being two Europeans. The work of vaccination at West Point goes on at an even more greatly accelerated rate, the Chinese, contrary to expectations, jostling each other in their eagerness to be inoculated. It is estimated that up to the present some 4,000 vaccinations have been made in this district. Up to the present, two fatalities have occurred to Europeans, the one being Captain Owen Hughes of the s.s. On Lee, and the other a man named Charles Edward Pollard, both of whom passed away at the Infirmary.

Diseases Hospital. In the latter case, the rank, profession or occupation of the deceased was not known, so it is to be presumed that he was not a local man.

Whilst the vaccination of Chinese continues, it is important that all Europeans should get themselves vaccinated in a similar manner. As may be supposed, a great deal more than the usual supply of lymph has already been used, but we learn there is no difficulty anticipated as regards a further supply.

One of the victims to the disease is Captain Owen Hughes, of the s.s. On Lee, who has been known for many years on the China coast and who was a most popular man with everyone with whom he came in contact. He passed away yesterday at the Infirmary after only a few days' illness. The deceased was formerly second officer aboard the s.s. Derwent, and second officer on the s.s. Laertes. He has been master of the s.s. On Lee for some considerable time. He was only about forty-five years of age.

**DAIRY FARM NEWS.****FOR THE FESTIVE SEASON.****TURKEYS, GEESE, CAPONS, CHICKENS, AND HAMS.**

ORDER EARLY

TO

AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

**THE CHRISTMAS GIFT**

THAT WILL BE MOST APPRECIATED

18 A

**COLUMBIA****GRAFONOLA.**

THE ENJOYMENT OF EVERY MEMBER

OF THE FAMILY

IS ASSURED

When there is a "COLUMBIA" in the Home.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:

**THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.**  
6, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1223

**TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.****NOTICE.**

"GLEN" LINE (McGREGOR COW & CO.) LTD.

CERTAIN cargo ex M. S. "GLENARTNEY" having arrived here per S.S. "SUI SANG," Messrs. Goddard & Douglas will attend at the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns, Kowloon, on FRIDAY 22nd inst. at 10 a.m. to survey all damaged packages. Consignees of cargo arrived are requested to have representatives present.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents, "Glen" Line (McGregor Cow & Co.) Ltd. Hongkong, 21st December, 1916.

**BANK HOLIDAY.**

IN ACCORDANCE with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, and TUESDAY the 25th and 26th instant.

**NOTICE.**

THE offices of Chinese Maritime Customs for Kowloon and District will be CLOSED to public business on Friday, the 22nd instant and on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd January, 1917. York Buildings, J. A. H. HARRIS, Commissioner of Chinese Customs. Hongkong, 20th December, 1916.

**PA. SENGELS ARRIVED.**

Per s.s. JAPAN, from Singapore, on Dec. 21:  
Anderson Major  
Anders  
Anders S  
Bair  
Carlin Mrs  
Dunstan  
Franchan  
Georgie  
Gray Lieut E H  
Hin  
Judy  
McGill Mrs  
MacPherson Nurse  
McKenzie  
Riley Mrs  
Ballton  
Somerton Mr & Mrs  
Wilson Mrs  
Wreck  
Young Mr & Mrs

**SAKURA BEER**

SOLE AGENTS:

**SUZUKI & CO.**  
TEL. 468  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

**XMAS GIFTS FOR MEN**

Attractively displayed in our shop are just the proper things to gratify your friends and reflect credit on your selections for them.

We have just received deliveries of New Goods specially suited for gift-giving, including:

NECKWEAR.—FANCY WAISTCOATS,  
GLOVES.—MUFFLERS.—SWEATERS,  
HANDKERCHIEFS.—UMBRELLAS.

You are Welcome to inspect without importunity to buy.

**MACKINTOSH**

A CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 29.

**Wm. Powell Ltd**

TELEPHONE 346

HAVE FOR GENTLEMEN A SMART RANGE OF

**ACCEPTABLE XMAS GIFTS.**

INCLUDING NOVELTIES IN NECKWEAR,  
GLOVES, MUFFLERS WALKING  
STICKS, UMBRELLAS,  
KNITTED WAISTCOATS AND SWEATERS,  
SILK AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,  
HAND BAGS, SLIPPERS, etc., etc.

INSPECTION INVITED.

**DON'T FORGET**

TO BUY  
THE SELECTION FROM  
**KISMET.**

NOW ON SALE AT:—  
ROBINSON'S,  
MOUTRIE'S,  
ANDERSON'S.

**XMAS HAMPERS.**

We beg to notify our Customers that Assorted Hampers suitable for the Festive Season may be obtained from us at the following reduced Prices:

**No. 1 Hamper**

- |          |                          |       |
|----------|--------------------------|-------|
| 1 bottle | Moet & Chandon Champagne | Quart |
| 1        | D.O.M.                   | Pint  |
| 1        | Blackberry Brandy        | Quart |
| 1        | Martell's XXX Brandy     | "     |
| 2        | King George IV Whisky    | "     |
| 1        | Super Tawny Port         | "     |
| 2        | St. Julien Claret        | "     |
| 1        | Old Brown Sherry         | "     |
| 1        | Old Tom Gin              | "     |
| 1 phial  | Pomeranzan Bitters       | "     |

**No. 2 Hamper**

- |          |                           |       |
|----------|---------------------------|-------|
| 1 bottle | Victor Clicquot Champagne | Quart |
| 1        | Martell's XXX Brandy      | "     |
| 2        | Perfection Whisky         | "     |
| 2        | Rich Old Port             | "     |
| 2        | St. Julien Claret         | "     |
| 1        | Vino de Pasto Sherry      | "     |
| 1        | Peppermint G. F. small    | "     |
| 1        | D.O.M. small              | "     |
| 1        | Old Tom Gin               | "     |
| 1 phial  | Pomeranzan Bitters        | "     |

**No. 3 Hamper**

- |          |                     |       |
|----------|---------------------|-------|
| 1 bottle | Burgundy            | Quart |
| 1        | Peppermint small    | "     |
| 1        | D.O.M.              | "     |
| 2        | Rich Old Port       | "     |
| 2        | Perfection Whisky   | "     |
| 1        | 20 years Old Brandy | "     |
| 2        | Amonillado Sherry   | "     |
| 1        | Medoc Claret        | "     |
| 1        | Old Tom Gin         | "     |
| 1 phial  | Pomeranzan Bitters  | "     |

Hampers of all descriptions made up to suit Customers' requirements.

**GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,**  
WINE MERCHANTS,

TEL. NO. 135, 6, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.



## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON & Bombay via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles.....	<b>NOVARA</b> Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	noon 29th Dec.	Connecting at Colombo with Mail Steamer MOOLTAN.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.....	<b>SOMALI</b> Capt. L. D. Pinckney.	about 30th Dec.	Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.....	<b>NYANZA</b> Capt. J. Gaunt, R.N.R.	about 7th Jan.	Direct Service.
LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said and Marseilles.....	<b>SOMALI</b> Capt. L. D. Pinckney.	about 17th Jan.	Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, Dec. 21, 1916.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

### OCEAN SERVICES

### TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days. Hong Kong to Montreal 22 days.

Hong Kong to Chicago 21 days. Hong Kong to New York 22 days.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA

30,025 tons Displacement, Quadruple Screw, Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG (subject to change): SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 28 Dec. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 15 Mar.

Empress of Japan 10 Jan. Empress of Japan 28 Mar.

Montezuma 3 Feb. Montezuma 14 Apr.

EMPRESS OF ASIA 15 Feb.

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.

Montezuma calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and West Indies.

For Further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc. please apply to

P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong.

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

## EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. J. R. O'Sullivan, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 23rd instant.

## WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Shirata," tons 5,306, Capt. A. J. Terry, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 23rd inst.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Dec. 19, 1916.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For LONDON ..... City of Madras Sails 5th Jan., 1917.  
Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.  
Subject to change without notice.  
For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton  
Hongkong, 16th Dec., 1916.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN  
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215.

## SHIPPING

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—  
Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Teneriffe.....	<b>Kamo Maru</b> Capt. R. Shimidzu T. 16,000	THURS., 28th Dec., at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama.....	<b>Kashima Maru</b> Capt. K. Inazu T. 21,000	THURS., 4th Jan., at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.....	<b>Shidzuoka Maru</b> Capt. Noma T. 12,500	WED., 3rd Jan., at noon.
COUTTA via S'pore, F'ang & Rangoon, BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & Cebu.....	<b>Kamakura Maru</b> Capt. S. Kawashima	TUES., 23rd Jan., at noon.
SHANGHAI and Kobe.....	<b>Nikko Maru</b> Capt. R. Takeda T. 9,600	TUES., 16th Jan., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.....	<b>Aki Maru</b> Capt. K. Yoshikawa T. 13,500	TUES., 13th Feb., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.....	<b>Tosa Maru</b> Capt. O. Sakamoto T. 10,000	FRIDAY, 29th Dec.
KOBE.....	<b>Yeforofu Maru</b> Capt. S. Hirata T. 8,000	FRIDAY, 22nd Dec.
EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).	<b>Bombay Maru</b> Capt. S. Shinohara T. 8,000	FRIDAY, 22nd Dec.
NEW YORK via Manila, S' Francisco, Panama and Colon.....	<b>Kirin Maru</b> Capt. T. Sasaki T. 8,000	FRIDAY, 22nd Dec.
	<b>Aitsuta Maru</b> Capt. K. Iisuno T. 15,000	SATUR., 13th Jan., at 10 a.m.
	<b>Aki Maru</b> Capt. K. Yoshikawa T. 13,500	THURS., 11th Jan., at 10 a.m.
	<b>Moyori Maru</b> Capt. M. Taniguchi T. 8,000	FRIDAY, 22nd Dec.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.  
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—Subject to change without notice.  
Steamer. Displacement. Tons & Speed. Leave Hongkong.  
Nippon Maru 11,000 - 15 knots 4th Jan. 1917.  
Shinyo Maru 23,000 - 21 knots 15th Jan.  
Persia Maru 9,000 - 14 knots 27th Jan.  
Korea Maru 18,000 - 18 knots 10th Feb.  
Siberia Maru 19,000 - 18 knots 26th Feb.  
Tenyo Maru 22,000 - 21 knots 6th Mar.  
1st class to London G4348. (271.10.0), return G4349. (2122).  
to San Francisco G4250, return G4337.50.  
\*For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.  
Special Rates given to NAVY & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.  
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.  
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.  
SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.  
Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO, THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.  
Steamer. Tons & Speed. Leave Hongkong.  
Kiyo Maru 1,720 - 14 knots 9th Jan., 1917.  
For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to  
T. DAICO, Agent.  
KING'S BUILDINGS.  
Telephone No. 291.

## JAVA PACIFIC LINE

### OF THE

### JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between  
NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.  
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Arakan 11th Jan. S.S. Tjisondari 11th Feb.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU, TO SAN FRANCISCO.

JANUARY 31, APRIL 11, JUNE 23, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street



## R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

For Steamer. Date of Departure.  
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.  
SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA and PORTLAND.  
For freight and further particulars, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.  
Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 10.

## SHIPPING

## C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI.....	<b>Sinkiang</b>	22nd Dec. at d'light.
SAIGON/HONGKONG.....	<b>Chihli</b>	22nd Dec. at 3 p.m.
SAIGON/HONGKONG.....	<b>Kashing</b>	23rd Dec. at noon.
SHANGHAI.....	<b>Anhui</b>	24th Dec. at d'light.
HAIKOW & HAIPHONG.....	<b>Kailong</b>	26th Dec. at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	<b>Tean</b>	26th Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	<b>Sunning</b>	26th Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	<b>Shantung</b>	28th Dec. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Quinhao," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Lachow," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Dec. 21, 1916.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Departure on or about	Will arrive on or about	For
Tjilatjap	KOBE	24th Dec.	27th Dec.	JAVA & MAKASSAR
Tjilmanok	SHANGHAI	24th Dec.	28th Dec.	JAVA
Tjilaroom	JAVA	28th Dec.	3rd Jan.	SHANGHAI
Tjiliwong	JAVA & MAKASSAR	27th Dec.	31st Dec.	KOBE

\* Wireless Telegraphy.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

## THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Eastern		26th Dec. at 11 a.m.
St. Albans	6th Jan.	27th Jan.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain. Leaving.

Hailong... J. W. Evans... FRID., 22nd Dec. at 11 a.m.

Haitan... A. E. Hodgins... THUR., 28th Dec. at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haitan... A. E. Hodgins... SUN., 24th Dec. at 10 a.m.

(For Amoy Passengers only.) \* Cargo for Amoy via Fochow.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA.....	<b>Yuensang</b>	Sat., 23rd Dec. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow Wingsang	<b>Sun.</b>	24th Dec. at d'light.
HAIPHONG.....	<b>Loksang</b>	Sun., 24th Dec. at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI.....	<b>Kwongsang</b>	Thur., 28th Dec. at d'light.
KOBE & Moji.....	<b>Kumsang</b>	Thur., 28th Dec. at d'light.
SHANGHAI.....	<b>Yusang</b>	Thur., 28th Dec. at d'light.
SHANGHAI.....	<b>Choyang</b>	Fri., 29th Dec. at d'light.
MANILA.....	<b>Loongsang</b>	Sat., 30th Dec. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN.....	<b>Hinsang</b>	Fri., 5th Jan. at noon.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers Kutsang, Namsang, Laisang and Fooksang, leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days.

This service is supplemented by the Yatshing and Kumsang leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

\* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Daini, Weihaiwei.

† Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Dato, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

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## SHIPPING NEWS.

New French Shipping Company.

A new "reliable" company, interested particularly in Morocco, has been founded under the name of the "Compagnie Generale d'Armements Maritimes," with an initial capital of five million francs, with power to be increased later to ten millions.

The "Compagnie Generale Transatlantique" and the "Chargeurs Francais" are principally interested in this concern, as both companies are represented on the directorate of the new company. The headquarters of the "Compagnie Generale d'Armements Maritimes" is at Paris, 27, rue de Mogador, which is also the headquarters of the Chargeurs Francais.

Russian Shipbuilding Companies.

Negotiations have been taking place for a fusion between the Nikolaiew Shipworks and the Russian Shipbuilding Company, say the "Journal of Commerce."

The former was at one time a Belgian company, but was later transferred to French interests and has been carried on with indifferent success owing to faulty management. On the other hand, the Russian Shipbuilding Company is a purely Russian concern, controlled by the Petrograd International Bank of Commerce, and has been carried on with conspicuous success. If negotiations with the Nikolaiew fail, it is proposed to call up the unpaid portion of the shares of the Russian Shipbuilding Company, viz., 60 per cent. of the shares, to enable them to undertake the work of extension they have in mind.

Profits From Two Steamers.

The report of the Ericsson Shipping Company (Limited), of Newcastle, shows that the company last year owned two steamers, but one was sunk in October. On the trading of the remaining vessel the company made a profit of £13,492 as compared with £8,765 on the trading of the two vessels in 1915 and £7,124 on the trading of 1914. Moreover, the firm has recovered £30,000 in respect of the lost vessel. This sum has been added to the share capital, making the latter £30,000 instead of £20,000. Thus, in addition to receiving a dividend of 20 per cent., tax free, the shareholders have had their capital increased by 150 per cent.

The Wakatsu-Maru Disaster.

In the Nagasaki Chiho Sabu-sho, on December 5, the hearing began of claims for compensation made by the relatives of eight persons who were drowned by the sinking of the s.s. Wakatsu-mar between the Goto Islands and Nagasaki in April last. The total claimed in respect of these eight persons is Yen 62,555. Counsel for plaintiffs gave particulars of the relation in which they stood to the victims and declared that the loss of life was due to negligence on the part of the crew of the steamer and defective life-saving appliances. For the defendants it was stated that their liability ceased with the surrender of the wreck, legal steps for which had been taken in August in accordance with Article 344 of the Commercial Code. A request was made for the summoning of documentary evidence from the Marine Court, copies of telegrams, etc., and was granted, the next hearing being fixed for January 25th.

The Stanley Dollar Sold.

Vancouver, Nov. 14.—Confirmation of the report that the steamer Stanley Dollar has been sold to the Alaska Steamship Company for trade with the north, was made this morning by Mr. Robert Dollar. He explained, however, that the deal was put through from the San Francisco offices and could give no particulars. The steamer Stanley Dollar is one of the two ships carrying freight from San Francisco to Vancouver for shipment to Russian ports. The other boat is the Grace Dollar, which arrived in port yesterday with a cargo which will be transferred to the steamers Harold Dollar and Hazel Dollar for Vladivostok.

The sale of the steamer Stanley Dollar leaves only the Grace Dollar on the coast run. In addition to the purchase of the Stanley Dollar the Alaska Steamship Company has purchased the steamer Henry T. Scott, and the two boats are valued at over \$1,000,000. The Stanley Dollar was built at Seattle in 1908 for Coast lumber trade. She is 240 feet long, 41 feet beam and 39 depth of hold. The vessel can accommodate 1,154,000 feet of lumber, and is of the general steam schooner type. The Dollar interests successfully have disposed of the major part of the fleet since the European war boosted freight, and only one carrier remains under the flag—the Grace Dollar.



## SHIPPING.

## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

The S.S. "S. JACOB."

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG &amp; BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next sailing from Hongkong: December 30, 1916.

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to—

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HONGKONG, 19th Dec., 1916.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

Agents.

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Hongkong to San Francisco,

via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong:

S.S. "ECUADOR"	January 1, 1917.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	March 1, 1917.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	March 28, "
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	April 22, "

These steamers have the most modern equipment including

ALL LOWER BERTHS and "Large"

Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The safety and comfort of passengers is our first consideration. Tables are interchangeable with the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,  
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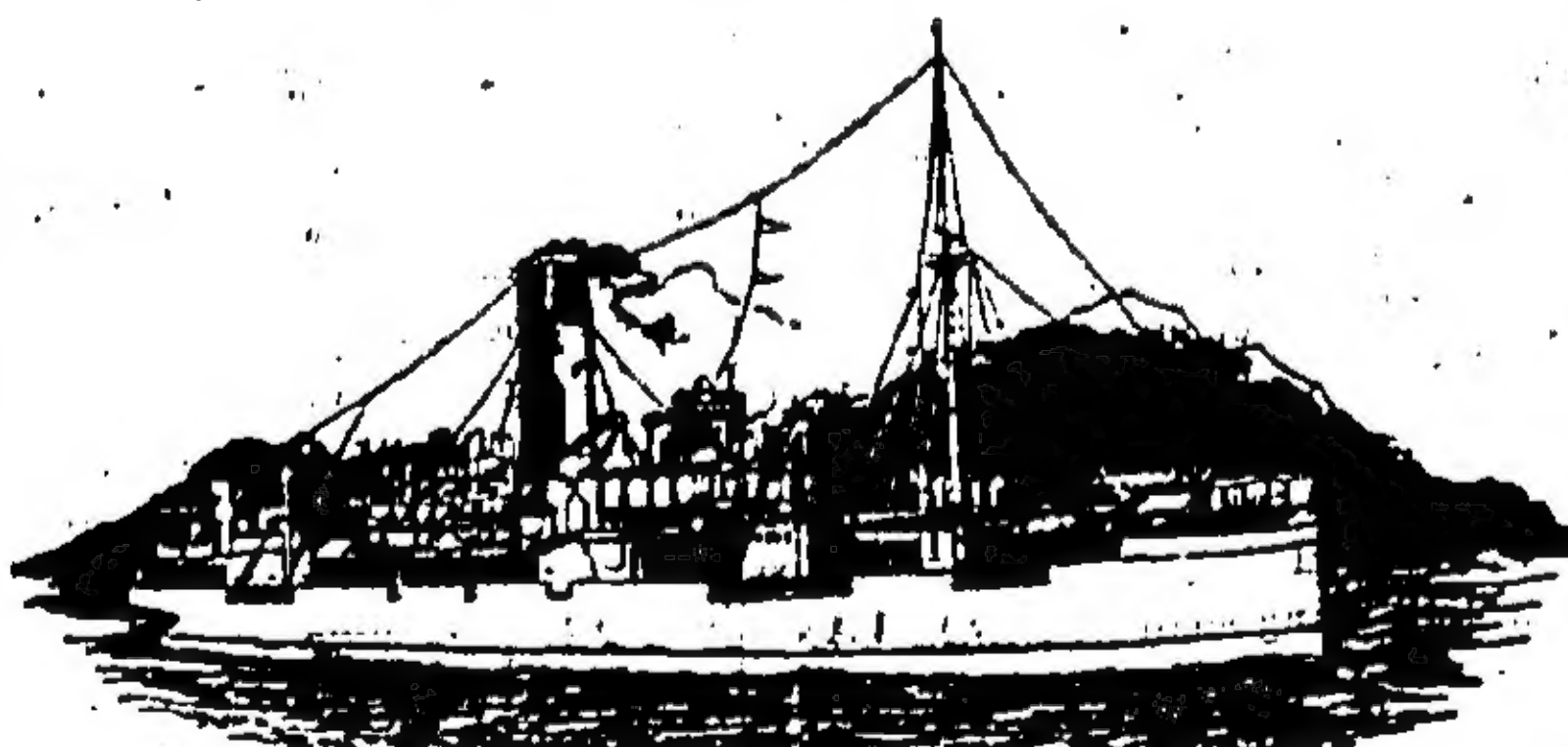
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Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every descrip-

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## VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

## EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To be Despatched.
Genoa and London	Gleniffer	S. T. & C.	23, Dec.
Liverpool via Ports	Ningchow	B. & S.	28, Dec.
London via Cape Town	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	28, Dec.
London via Ports	Novara	P. & O.	29, Dec.
Liverpool via Ports	Eurypylus	B. & S.	31, Dec.
Genoa	Merak	J. M. Co.	Dec.
London via Ports	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	4, Jan.
London via Ports	Peletus	B. & S.	5, Jan.
London via Ports	C. of Madras	B. L.	Jan.
London via Ports	Teuter	B. & S.	10, Jan.
London via Ports	Somali	P. & O.	17, Jan.
Liverpool via Ports	Tydeus	B. & S.	20, Jan.
London via Ports	Phemius	B. & S.	28, Jan.

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Seattle via Japan	Proteus	B. & S.	28, Dec.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Russia	C. P. O. S.	28, Dec.
San Francisco via Japan	Ecuador	P. M. S. S.	31, Dec.
Victoria B.C. via Japan	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	3, Jan.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	4, Jan.
South American Ports	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	4, Jan.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	10, Jan.
San Francisco via Japan	Arakan	J. C. J. L.	11, Jan.
San Francisco via Japan	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	17, Jan.
Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Kamakura M.	N. Y. K.	23, Jan.
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	T. K. K.	7, Jan.
Seattle via Japan	Ixion	B. & S.	27, Jan.
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	31, Jan.
Vancouver via Japan	Montezuma	C. P. O. S.	3, Feb.
New York via Panama	Toyouka M.	N. Y. K.	Early Feb.

## AUSTRALIA.

Australia via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	25, Dec.
Australia via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, Jan.
Australia via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	27, Jan.
Australia via Manila	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	13, Feb.

## SINGAPORE, INDIA, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai	Cheran	B. & S.	21, Dec.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	21, Dec.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	21, Dec.
Shanghai and Kobe	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	22, Dec.
Shanghai and Japan	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	22, Dec.
Kobe	Moyori M.	N. Y. K.	22, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	22, Dec.
Shanghai and Japan	Tydeus	B. & S.	22, Dec.
Manila	Yutorofu M.	N. Y. K.	22, Dec.
Shanghai and Japan	Japan	D. S. & Co.	23, Dec.
Shanghai via Ports	Shirala	D. S. & Co.	23, Dec.
Shanghai via Swatow	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	24, Dec.
Haiphong	Haitan	D. L. Co.	24, Dec.
Swatow	Anhui	B. & S.	24, Dec.
Shanghai	Haitan	D. L. Co.	24, Dec.
Swatow	J.C.J.L.	26, Dec.	
Belawan Deli (Sumatra) via Swatow	S. Jacob	B. & S.	26, Dec.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tea	B. & S.	26, Dec.
Shanghai	Luchow	B. & S.	26, Dec.
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	26, Dec.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	26, Dec.
Java and Makassar	Tjilatjap	J.C.J.L.	27, Dec.
Java	Tjimanok	J.C.J.L.	28, Dec.
Shanghai	Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	28, Dec.
Shanghai and Japan	Phemius	B. & S.	28, Dec.
Kobe and Moji	Kumsang	J. M. Co.	28, Dec.
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	28, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. & Co.	28, Dec.
Shanghai	Yusang	J. M. Co.	28, Dec.
Shanghai	Choysang	J. M. Co.	29, Dec.
Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	29, Dec.	
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	30, Dec.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Somali	P. & O.	31, Dec.
Kobe	Tjilatjap	J.C.J.L.	31, Dec.
Shanghai to Yokohama	Tjitaroom	J.C.J.L.	3, Jan.
Shanghai	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	4, Jan.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	5, Jan.
Sandakan	Nyansa	P. & O.	7, Jan.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Ixion	B. & S.	11, Jan.
Manila	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	11, Jan.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Antiochus	B. & S.	13, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Antiochus	B. & S.	16, Jan.
Shanghai and Japan	Telemon	B. & S.	21, Jan.
Shanghai			

MOVEMENTS OF  
STEAMERS.

## AMERICAN MAIL.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s Steamer ECUADOR arrived Shanghai December 18, at 8 a.m., leaves December 19, for Hongkong via Manila, and is expected to arrive here December 26.

The Pacific Mail Co.'s S.S. COLOMBIA will leave San Francisco for Hongkong on March 10, via Honolulu and Japan Ports.

The S.S. CHINA arrived in San Francisco on Tuesday, December 11, in accordance with schedule, and will sail from there on Friday, December 22. She is due to arrive in Hongkong on January 20, 1917.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## Steamers:

Wesley, Br., aa. 4,799, 14th Dec.	Yokohama, Br., aa. 1,500, 14th Dec.
Yokohama, Br., aa. 1,500, 14th Dec.	Yokohama, Br., aa. 1,500, 14th Dec.
Yokohama, Br., aa. 1,500, 14th Dec.	Yokohama, Br., aa. 1,500, 14th Dec.
Yokohama, Br., aa. 1,500, 14th Dec.	Yokohama, Br., aa. 1,500, 14th Dec.
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Yokohama, Br., aa. 1,500, 14th Dec.	Yokohama, Br., aa. 1,500, 14th Dec.
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Yokohama, Br., aa. 1,500, 14th Dec.	Yokohama, Br., aa. 1,500, 14th Dec.
Yokohama, Br., aa. 1,500, 14th Dec.	Yokohama, Br., aa. 1,500, 14th Dec.

## CONSIGNEES

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM  
PACKET COMPANY."SHIRE" LINE OF  
STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From UNITED KINGDOM,  
GENOA, COLOMBO AND  
STRAITS.THE Steamship  
"CARMARTHENSHIRE."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk in the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, ship or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Owing to an outbreak of Fire on board this vessel at Port Swettenham a General Average Contribution of 10 per cent. will be collected.

The General Average Bond will require to be signed and deposits made before counter-signature of Bills of Lading can be given.

Goods not cleared by the 27th instant at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas on the 23rd instant at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer for damage due to ordinary handling must be presented within 15 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 17th December, 1916.

## NOTICE.

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## VESSELS DUE.

Agents.	Vessel's Name.	Tonnage.	Date Due.	From.
D. S. Co.	Japan	7,441	Dec. 21	Calcutta
B. & S.	Tydeus	9,541	Dec. 21	Singapore
B. & S.	Proteus		Dec. 23	Manila
J.C.J.L.	Tjilatjap		Dec. 24	Shanghai
P. & O.	Omali		Dec. 24	Kobe
P. M. S. S.	Euador		Dec. 24	London
B. & S.	hemius	6,699	Dec. 26	San Francisco
J.C.J.L.	Tjilatjap		Dec. 27	Liverpool
P. & O.	Novara		Dec. 28	Kobe
J.C.J.L.	Tjitaroom		Dec. 28	Java
P. & O.	Nyansa		Dec. 31	Bombay
B. & S.	cenkai	4,929	Jan. 2	Liverpool
B. & S.	Ixion	10,220	Jan. 5	Seattle
G. L. & Co.	St. Albans		Jan. 6	Australia
P. & O.	Somali		Jan. 11	Kobe
P. & O.	Malta		Jan. 14	Bombay
B. & S.	Antilo hus	9,038	Jan. 15	Liverpool
B. & S.	Ixion	10,220	Jan. 19	Manila
B. & S.	Telemon	4,539	Jan. 20	Liverpool
P. M. S. S.	China		Jan. 20	San Francisco
B. & S.	Euryades	5,733	Jan. 23	Liverpool
P. & O.	Nyansa		Jan. 25	Kobe
P. & O.	Namur		Jan. 28	London
B. & S.	Talhybius		Jan. 31	Seattle
B. & S.	Hyson	6,607	Feb. 3	Liverpool

## NOTICE.

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## NOTICE.

## CONSIGNEES

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "CARMARTHENSHIRE"  
From UNITED KINGDOM &  
INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Owing to an outbreak of fire on board this vessel at Port Swettenham, a General Average Contribution of 10% will be collected.

The General Average Bond will require to be signed and deposits made before counter-signature of Bills of Lading can be given.

The S.S. "CARMARTHENSHIRE" is due here about 16th December.

For further particulars apply to—

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THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

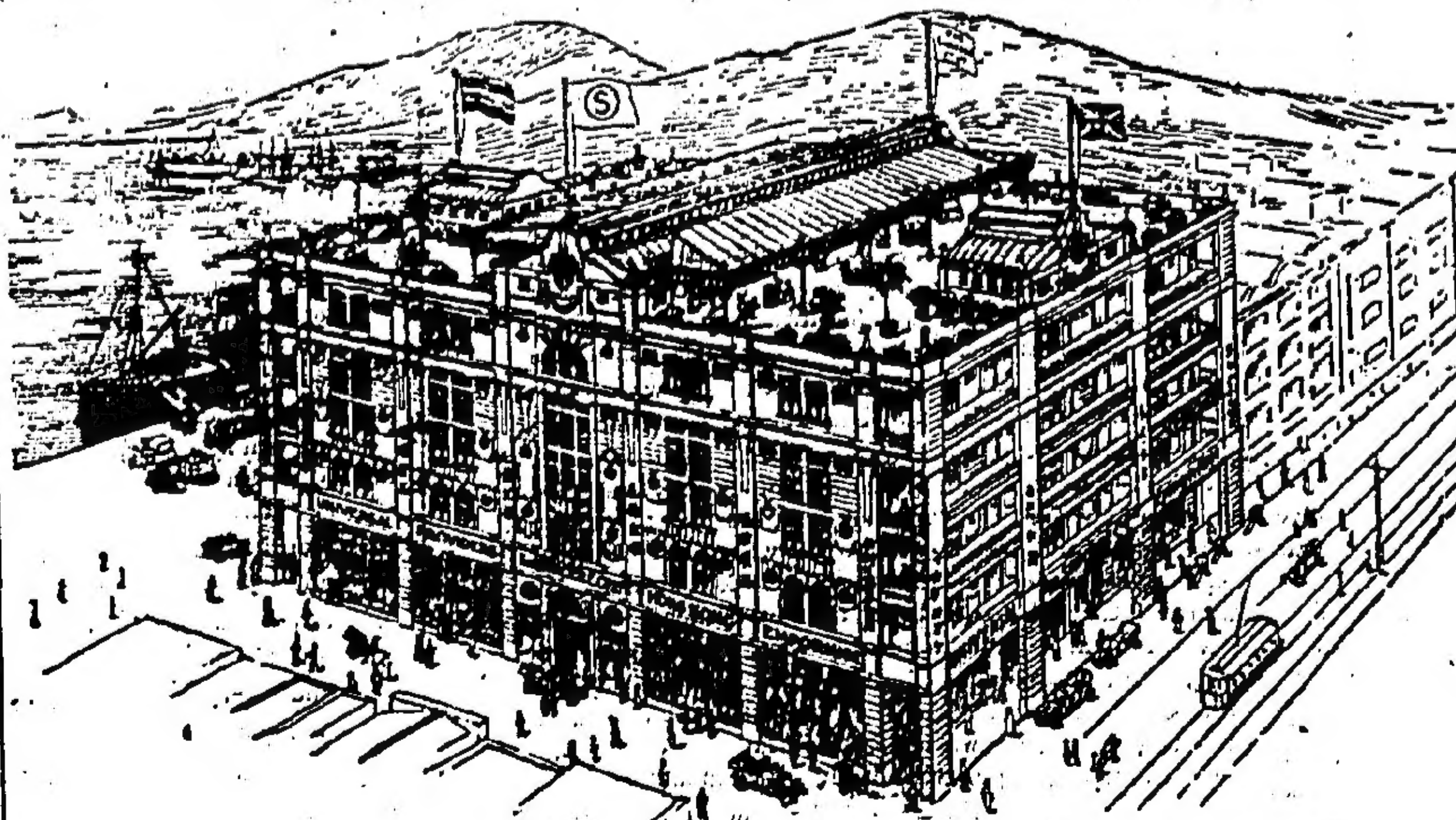
Just arrived, Large Shipments of Choice Hams.

## TIDE TABLE.

From 18th Dec. to 24th Dec., 1916.

Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 18	10.15	4.15
Tues. 19	10.30	4.30
Wed. 20	10.45	4.45
Thurs. 21	11.00	4.60
Fri. 22	11.15	4.75
Sat. 23	11.30	4.90
Sun. 24	11.45	5.05

m morning, a afternoon.

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## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

Continuing, the Premier said:—Prussia, since she got into the hands of that caste, has been a bad neighbour, arrogant, threatening and bullying, shifting boundaries at her will, taking one fair field after another from her weaker neighbours. With her belt ostentatiously full of weapons of offence and ready at a moment's notice to use them, she has always been an unpleasant and disturbing neighbour in Europe. (Hear hear.) It is difficult for those living thousands of miles away to understand what it has meant to those who lived near her. Even here with the protection of the broad seas between us we know what a disturbing factor the Prussians were with the constant naval menace, but even we can scarcely realise what it has meant to France and Russia. Now that this war has been forced by the Prussian military leaders upon France, Russia, Italy and ourselves, it would be cruel folly not to see to it that this swashbuckling through the streets of Europe to the disturbance of all harmless and peaceful citizens shall be dealt with now as an offence against the law of nations. (Cheers.) The more word that lead Belgium to her own destruction will not satisfy Europe any more. We all believed it, we all trusted it, but it gave way to the first pressure of temptation, and Europe has been plunged into the vortex of blood. We will therefore wait until we hear what terms and guarantees the German Government offers—other than those, better than those, and surer than those which she so lightly broke, and in the meantime we shall put our trust in an unbroken army rather than in a broken faith. (Loud cheers.)

(Portion missing.)

And from this position to treat as trifling real setbacks. Britain has never appeared at its best except when confronted with a real danger.

"Let us for a moment look at the worst. The Rumanian blunder was unfortunate; but as the worst it prolongs the war. It does not alter the fundamental facts of the war. I cannot help hoping that it may even have salutary effects in calling the attention of the Allies to the obvious defects in the Allied organisation—not merely the organisation of each but the organisation of the whole. If it does that and braces them to fresh efforts it may prove, bad as it is, a blessing. That is the worst. It has been a real setback, it is the one cloud—well it is the darkest cloud—and it appeared on a clearing horizon. We are doing our best to make it impossible that that disaster should lead to worse. That is why we have taken in the last few days this very strong action in Greece. We mean to take no risks there. We have decided to take a definite decisive action and I think it has succeeded. We have decided to recognise the agents of that great Greek statesman, M. Venizelos. (Cheers.)

"I should like to say one word about the lessons of the fighting on the western front, about the significance of the whole of that great struggle, one of the greatest ever waged in the history of the world. It is full of encouragement and hope. Just look at it—an absolutely new Army. The old army had done its duty and spent itself in the achievement of that great task. This is a new Army. But a year ago it was one in the earth of Britain, yes, and of Ireland and it became iron. (Cheers.) It has passed through the fiery furnace and the enemy knows it is now fine steel. (Cheers.) This new Army, new men, new officers, and generals new to this kind of work, have faced the greatest army in the world, the best equipped, the best trained, and have beaten them. Beaten them! Beaten them! (Loud cheers.) Battle after battle, day after day, week after week, in the strongest entrenchments ever devised by human skill, they have driven them out by a valour which is incredible. That is something which gives us hope, which fills you all with pride in the nation to which they belong. It is a fact, and it is a fact full of significance for us and for the foe. (Cheers.) The enemy has seen that Army grow under his very eyes. They are becoming veterans; and therefore basing our confidence upon these facts I am as convinced as ever I was of ultimate victory if the nation proves as steady, as valiant, as ready to sacrifice and learn and endure as that great Army on the Somme." (Loud cheers.)

The Premier proceeded to refer to the new Government, remarking that he was anxious in doing so to avoid all issues that excited irritation or controversy or dissension. It must not be assumed that he accepted as complete the accounts which had been given of the way in which the Government was formed. He was convinced that the "controversies" of the past would not help regarding the future, therefore so far as he was concerned he placed them on one side. He proceeded to speak of the unusual character and composition of the Government as an executive body. The House had realised that there had been separation between the function of Premier and Leader of the House. That was because these two offices were more than one man could undertake.

There were three characteristics in which the present Administration might be said to have departed perhaps from precedent. The first was the concentration of the executive in a very few hands. The second was the choosing of men of administrative and business capacity rather than men of Parliamentary experience, where they were unable to obtain both, for the headship of a great department. The third was the more frank and full recognition of the partnership of Labour in the Government. No Government in this country had ever contained such a large representation of Labour. They realised that it was impossible to conduct the war without getting the complete and unqualified support of Labour, and also they were anxious to obtain Labour's assistance and counsel for the purpose of the conduct of the war.

Previous Administrations had been peace structures, organised for a different purpose and different conditions. A craft suitable for a river or canal was not exactly the kind of vessel for the high seas. He was not referring to the last Cabinet but to the old system of Cabinet where the heads of every department were represented inside the Cabinet. He was convinced that the new form of Government was the best for a war where quick decision was necessary above everything. He declared that the Allies had suffered disaster after disaster through tardiness of decision and action. You cannot run a war with a Sanhedrin. That was the meaning of the Cabinet of five and one of its members doing sentry duty outside. It had been suggested that there was a danger of lack of co-ordination; but he pointed out that it was the old practice to have heads of departments outside the Cabinet, and whenever anything concerned that particular department, the head of the department could attend Executive Committee meetings to discuss the problems requiring solution.

He thought this a very effective practice, much better, especially in time of war, than keeping men away from their departments discussing things which did not directly concern them. He emphasised that henceforth there would be no distinction between the old War Committee and the War Cabinet. There was not the slightest attempt to deviate in any particular from the complete control of Parliament, which must always be supreme.

## TELEGRAMS.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Government was investigating the French system, whereby the Ministers had to appear before Parliamentary committees, where questions could be asked them and they could give an account which they would not care to give in public. It was possible that they might refer the matter to Parliament for settlement.

Coming to the work of the Government, Mr. Lloyd George referred to the Ministry of Labour. He hoped this department would not confine itself merely to settling disputes. He hoped it would become in a real sense a ministry with the well-being of Labour in its charge. He also hoped that this department would take a leading part in assisting in the mobilisation of Labour for the purposes of the war.

With regard to shipping, he emphasised that it was never so vital to the life of the nation as at present, and the Government felt that the time had come to take more complete control of all ships in Britain and place them in practically the same position as the railways, so that during the war shipping would be nationalised in the real sense of the term. The prodigious profits which were made out of freights contributed largely to the high cost of commodities and made it difficult for the Government to induce organised Labour to give up its privileges.

Undue and extravagant profits in shipping were intolerable in war time. Sir Joseph MacLay was conferring with the Admiralty and Shipping Control Committee, and Mr. Lloyd George hoped soon to be able to inform the House of the plans which he recommended not only for the more effective utilisation of ships already on the register but also for the speedy construction of more ships to replace the wastage. Regarding the coal mines the Government felt that it ought to assume more direct control over the whole industry.

The food problem was undoubtedly serious and would be grave unless not merely the Government but the nation was prepared to grapple with it courageously without loss of time. He pointed out that the available harvest of the world had failed. The surplus available for export from Canada and the United States had diminished to a disastrous extent. The Argentine promised badly, that of Russia was not available and that of Australia meant almost prohibitive transport. Our own harvest was a poor one, and he did not believe that more than three-eighths of the usual sowing had taken place. It was true to a certain extent that you could make up by Spring sowing, but that never produces anything comparable to Winter sowing. The submarine menace in this respect was not the most important to consider. Under these circumstances the late Government decided to appoint a Food Controller. The latter was assisted by the ablest experts in the House. At the head of the Board of Agriculture they had a man who was singularly gifted, and who had as thorough a knowledge of the principles and practices of this question as any man in this or any other country.

The problem is a double one, namely distribution and production. Respecting both we must call upon the people of the country to make real sacrifices; but it is essential that the sacrifices should be equal. (Cheers.) Over-consumption by the affluent must not be allowed to create a shortage for the less well-to-do. He hoped he could appeal to men and women of all ranks to play the game. (Cheers.) Without the help of the whole nation we could accomplish nothing. The whole nation must assist us so to distribute our resources that there shall be no man, woman or child who will suffer hunger because someone else is getting too much. (Cheers.)

Regarding production, every square yard must be made to produce food. All who had the opportunity must regard it as a duty to the State to assist in producing and contributing to the common stock. If this were done we should have food without any privation, without any want, everybody having plenty of the best and healthiest food. It means sacrifices; but what sacrifices? Talk to a man who has returned from the Somme or who has been through the blinding wretchedness of a winter campaign and you will know something of what those gallant men are enduring for their country. (Hear, hear.)

They are enduring much and hazarding all while we are living in comfort and security. You cannot have absolute equality of sacrifices in war, but you can have equal readiness to sacrifice. Let the nation as a whole place its comforts, its luxuries, its indulgences, its elegances on a national altar consecrated by such sacrifices as our heroes have made. Let us proclaim during the war a National Lent. The nation will be the better for it and stronger for it mentally, morally and physically. (Cheers.)

Our armies might drive the enemy from the battered villages of France, across the devastated plains of Belgium. They might hurl them across the Rhine in battered disarray; but unless the nation as a whole shoulders part of the burden of victory it will not profit by the triumph, for it is not what a nation gains, it is what a nation gives that makes it great. (Loud cheers.)

The Premier proceeded to say that it was intolerable that any section should be permitted to make exceptional profits out of these sacrifices. Much had been done by the late Administration to arrest unfair private "profiteering," but the Government had come to the conclusion that it could not ask the nation for more sacrifices without even more drastic steps yet being taken.

After outlining what had already been done to meet this situation, Mr. Lloyd George stated that Mr. Bonar Law and others were now carefully examining the problem. He hoped to be able to make an announcement shortly. The course the Government intended to adopt was quite clear. The nation must be asked to make further sacrifices in order to win the war, and the road must be cleared by action of this kind.

The Prime Minister next turned to the question of the mobilisation of labour reserves, without which, let there be no mistake, we should not be able to pull through. This was a question not of years but months, perhaps of weeks, and unless the labour of the country was used to the best advantage and every man called up to render such service to the State as he could best give, victory was beyond our reach. The problem was a difficult one. To complete what had already been done the speaker maintained that the Government ought to have the power to say that every man who was not taken into the Army, whatever his position or rank, was really employed on work of national importance. At present it was only the man who was fit for military service and had not established a claim for exemption upon whom the nation could call. The unfit man and the exempted man were surely under the same moral obligation, but still there were no means of enforcing it. It was with this imperfect organisation of our industrial man-power that we were called upon to confront an enemy who not only exercised to the full his undoubted right over his own population, but had introduced a practice hitherto unknown in civilised warfare of removing the civilian inhabitants from occupied territory to make good the shortage of labour in his own factory.

## TELEGRAMS.

## MR. ASQUITH ON THE "PROPOSALS."

Mr. Asquith succeeded Mr. Lloyd George, and congratulated him on his accession to the Premiership. He defined his attitude towards the new Government as most friendly, and defended the late Administration against the accusations of ineffective prosecution of the war. Referring to the peace proposals, he said the latter were wrapped up with the familiar dialect of Prussian arrogance. He asked why a Power professing itself conscious of military superiority and ultimate victory was shouting universally for peace. Amid cheers he declared that the proposals were born of military and economic necessity. Peace must be honourable, not shamefaced—no patched up precarious compromise, but one achieving the purpose for which we entered the war. Such a peace we will gladly accept but anything short thereof we are bound to repudiate by every obligation of honour and above all by the debt we owe to those, especially to the young, who have given their lives for what they believe to be a worthy cause. "I say plainly and emphatically that I see nothing in the German Note to give me the least reason to believe they are in the mood to give the Allies reparation for the past and security for the future. If they are in such a mood let them say so. (Loud cheers.)"

## THE GREEK MUDDLE.

An Athens message, dated December 19 says:—Greece has addressed to the Entente a Note reviewing the situation since the acceptance of the ultimatum and the difficulties resulting from events in the islands and from the delay in the formulation of the Entente Powers' demands for reparation and the maintenance of the blockade. The Government implies that it may be compelled to suspend the southward movement of troops pending the solution of the present situation.

## CHINESE THEATRICALS.

Over \$19,000 for war charities.

The following communication has been sent to us by the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax:—

Hongkong, 20th Dec., 1916.

Sir,—The series of theatrical performances inaugurated by the Chinese Sub-Committee in aid of the war Charities Fund having been carried out successfully, I have, now, the honour to forward, herewith, a cheque for \$19,600.00, the amount of the net proceeds, a statement of accounts and a list of the members who subscribed \$50.00 each to the capital fund.

On behalf of the Sub-Committee, I avail myself of this opportunity to tender my sincere thanks to the undemonstrated companies, firms and gentlemen for their hearty co-operation and assistance:—viz:—

The Hongkong Electric Company for supplying current gratis for 4 days and 5 nights; The Yiu Wa Company for the loan of electric lamps and free installation; Mr. Ho Ngok Lau for reduction in the hire of the theatrical Company;

Mr. Li Ping for erecting the required scaffolding gratis; The Yuan Yuan Company for the construction of the boxes in the auditorium, gratis; The To Yuen, the To To Sin Kuan and the Lok To To restaurants for free supply of tea and cakes for 4 days and 5 nights;

The Shing Fuk Ki firm for the supply of gauze lanterns and sundry articles; The Wing Chun and Fat Hing gardeners for loan of pot flowers;

The Wing On Company for loan of sixty odd rolls of silk; The Sun Company for loan of silk decorating articles; The Man Yiu Wing and Cheung Lee firms for loan of chairs;

Messrs. Li Chung and Li Wo for free transportation of the actors' luggage, etc; The Wah Tze Yai Po, the Chun Wai Yai Po, the Kung Wo Po, the Chung Ngai Sun Po, the Kung Yik Po, the Tai Kwong Po and the Chung Kwok Po for free advertisements from time to time;

Messrs. Chan Kang-yue, Ma Ying Piu, Chan Ha, Ip Lan Cheun, Chan Kai Ming, Li Po Kwei, Un Hung Kiu, Kwok Lok, Lai Ying Koo, Lam Siu Lai, Choy Cheong, Un Kam Wa and others for taking a most active part in the disposal of tickets, decorations and general supervision, and The Chinese Police Reserve with Inspectors, J. M. Wong and Wong Taps in charge for maintaining order both in and outside the theatre.—I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,  
LAU CHU PAU,  
Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. E. R. Hallifax,  
Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

Statement of Account.  
To Hire of Theatrical Company and Sundry expenses ..... \$2,472.68  
" cost of scroll to be presented to the theatrical Company ..... 48.40  
" Net balance ..... 19,600.00

Total ..... \$22,121.17

By subscriptions paid by members of the committee ..... 10,350.00  
" Sundry collections and interest ..... 45.08  
" Sale of cakes and tea at the theatre ..... 272.27  
" Sale of tickets at the theatre ..... 1,092.82  
" Sale of reserved seats ..... 9,581.00  
Total ..... \$22,121.17

## List of Subscribers to the Capital Fund.

Sir Robert Ho Tung ..... \$50.00  
Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak ..... 50.00  
Mr. Chan Kai-ming ..... 50.00  
Ho Fook ..... 50.00  
Ho Kam-tong ..... 50.00  
Li Yau-chuen ..... 50.00  
Lo Cheung-shiu ..... 50.00  
Ma Ying Piu ..... 50.00  
Tse Yau-chi ..... 50.00  
Sin Tak-fan ..... 50.00  
Li Wing-kwong ..... 50.00  
Chan Chik-yue ..... 50.00  
Chan Kang-yue ..... 50.00  
Leung Yau-po ..... 50.00  
Ng Hon-chi ..... 50.00  
Sum Pak-ming ..... 50.00  
Kwok Siu-lau ..... 50.00  
Ip Shun-kam ..... 50.00  
Che Maw-hing ..... 50.00  
Au Chak-mun ..... 50.00  
Un Kam-wa ..... 50.00  
Siu Ying-chau ..... 50.00  
Wong Kam-fook ..... 50.00  
Tang Chi-ngong ..... 50.00  
Wong Ping-sun ..... 50.00  
Chan He ..... 50.00  
Lo Shiu-hoi ..... 50.00  
Li Ngok-lau ..... 50.00  
Lo Kit-ping ..... 50.00  
Li Pok-wai ..... 50.00  
Tong Lai-chuen ..... 50.00  
Chan Chor-hing ..... 50.00  
Chan Kit-san ..... 50.00  
Ma Wing-chau ..... 50.00  
Kwan Fook-ang ..... 50.00  
Mui Hok-wan ..... 50.00  
Woo Wan-cho ..... 50.00  
Un Chi-yuek ..... 50.00  
Wong Mow-lam ..... 50.00  
Ho Sai-wing ..... 50.00  
San Chau-hing ..... 50.00  
She Tat-choi ..... 50.00  
Cheung Sam-woo ..... 50.00  
Li Sing-ku ..... 50.00  
Lai Ching-hin ..... 50.00  
Chan Chi-cheuk ..... 50.00  
Lam Woo ..... 50.00  
Chan Tung-sang ..... 50.00  
Im Pan-tak ..... 50.00  
Fung Heung-chuen ..... 50.00  
Luk Fung-shan ..... 50.00  
Mok Cho-chuen ..... 50.00  
Wong Chin-fan ..... 50.00  
Lau Tak-po ..... 50.00  
Lau Kwan-po ..... 50.00  
Ho Hang-tong ..... 50.00  
Un Man-chuen ..... 50.00  
Chan Sak-san ..... 50.00  
Chui Woon-man ..... 50.00  
Fung Pok-mun ..... 50.00  
Chau Ngan-ting ..... 50.00  
Lo Chung-wan ..... 50.00  
Chan Chi-pok ..... 50.00  
Ho Ngok-lau ..... 50.00  
Ip Lan-chuen ..... 50.00  
Mok Man-cheung ..... 50.00  
Ho Kwong ..... 50.00  
Ho In ..... 50.00  
Ho Leung ..... 50.00  
Ho Kit ..... 50.00  
Wong Kwong-tin ..... 50.00  
Tao Sin-wan ..... 50.00  
Chan Sut-ngam ..... 50.00  
U Yuk-chi ..... 50.00  
Wong Ping-in ..... 50.00  
Lo Fuk-ki ..... 50.00  
Chan O-ting ..... 50.00

Cheung Man-hing ..... 50.00  
Pan Heung-yau ..... 50.00  
Ya Wai-pun ..... 50.00  
Li Shun-fan ..... 50.00  
Wong Lan-sang ..... 50.00  
Fung Ki-cheuk ..... 50.00  
Fung Kuki ..... 50.00  
Yung Chi-ming ..... 50.00  
Ho Wing-chun ..... 50.00  
Ng Hok-kwan ..... 50.00  
Ngan Luk ..... 50.00  
Yeung Kang-toang ..... 50.00  
Yau Sui-chi ..... 50.00  
Tam Pak-siu ..... 50.00  
Mok Kon-sang ..... 50.00  
Cheung Yee-sang ..... 50.00  
Yeung Sui-wong ..... 50.00  
Tang Sui-yuk ..... 50.00  
Ng Wai Chi ..... 50.00  
Kwok Sut-ting ..... 50.00  
Woo Sin-kek ..... 50.00  
Yeung Ching-shok ..... 50.00  
Lau Sing-yiu ..... 50.00  
Li Yun-sang ..... 50.00  
Li Hoi-tung ..... 50.00  
Wong Cheuk-hing ..... 50.00  
Siu Woon ..... 50.00  
Fuk To-ki ..... 50.00  
Chos Po-see ..... 50.00  
Cheung Tin-san ..... 50.00  
Cheung Kap ..... 50.00  
Leung Kai-tum ..... 50.00  
Lo Chun-ku ..... 50.00  
Cheng Chung-ping ..... 50.00  
Fung Fuk-tin ..... 50.00  
Lam Sau-ting ..... 50.00  
Chiu U-tin ..... 50.00  
Lai Chau-tam ..... 50.00  
Chiu Wa-sam ..... 50.00  
Chan Chun-chuen ..... 50.00  
Ko Wan-kum ..... 50.00  
Tam Hok-po ..... 50.00  
Chan Puk-chuen ..... 50.00  
Wong Puk-chuen ..... 50.00  
Leung Pui-chi ..... 50.00  
Tong Yat-chuen ..... 50.00  
Tam Hok-ping ..... 50.00  
Fung Sui-cho ..... 50.00  
Lau Li-wa ..... 50.00  
Ho Mun-sang ..... 50.00  
Lau Yik-cheuk ..... 50.00  
Lau Siu-chuen ..... 50.00  
Lau U-fong ..... 50.00  
Tong Yan-po ..... 50.00  
Kwok Lok ..... 50.00  
Chan U-fan ..... 50.00  
Chan Pak-pang ..... 50.00  
Mok Ching-kong ..... 50.00  
Chan Tsz-tan ..... 50.00  
Chung Chor-ting ..... 50.00  
Chau Siu-ki ..... 50.00  
Chau Cheuk-fan ..... 50.00  
U Pan-nam ..... 50.00  
Ho Yik-ting ..... 50.00  
Ng Tse-mei ..... 50.00  
Lo Chor-san ..... 50.00  
Lo Lai-sun ..... 50.00  
Li Yeung-im ..... 50.00  
Fung Ping-shan ..... 50.00  
Li Hei-chuen ..... 50.00  
Fang Chung-chak ..... 50.00  
Lu Yan-sun ..... 50.00  
Ma Chui-chiu ..... 50.00  
Chan Ching-hok ..... 50.00  
Lam Heung-lun ..... 50.00  
Wong In-tung ..... 50.00  
Kwok Yam-kai ..... 50.00  
Lai Man-wai ..... 50.00  
Lai Hoi-san ..... 50.00  
Tai Chi-bo ..... 50.00  
Chan Lok-chuen ..... 50.00  
Chan Ki ..... 50.00  
Pong Wai-ting ..... 50.00  
Ng Kin-cho ..... 50.00  
Wong Kwok-sun ..... 50.00  
Yeung Sai-ngam ..... 50.00  
Ip Sau-chi ..... 50.00  
Ma Fut-ting ..... 50.00  
Lam Yik-hang ..... 50.00  
U King-su ..... 50.00  
Muan Hang-tin ..... 50.00  
Chan Lim-fu ..... 50.00  
Fong Yeung-chau ..... 50.00  
Ho Yeung-pin ..... 50.00  
Lo Chup-san ..... 50.00  
Wong Sui-leung ..... 50.00  
Ip Li-kong ..... 50.00  
Leung Kin-sang ..... 50.00  
Fok Yik-pang ..... 50.00  
Ip Nam-run ..... 50.00  
Chi-long ..... 50.00  
Wong Siu-ham ..... 50.00  
Chan Cheuk-hing ..... 50.00  
U Yat-n ..... 50.00  
U to-sang ..... 50.00  
Chan Su-ming ..... 50.00  
So Chun-ling ..... 50.00  
Li King-lau ..... 50.00  
Chau Chung-pang ..... 50.00  
Choy Wai-foo ..... 50.00  
Choy Chi-fai ..... 50.00  
Kau Yik-kai ..... 50.00  
Leung Hui-cho ..... 50.00  
Leung But-n ..... 50.00  
So Sau-nam ..... 50.00  
To Si-tun ..... 50.00  
Chan Sau-san ..... 50.00  
Li U-lung ..... 50.00  
Leung Sun-po ..... 50.00  
Chan Tin-san ..... 50.00  
Li Sui-kam ..... 50.00  
Lo Sun-wan ..... 50.00  
San Pak-hang ..... 50.00  
Lo Cheuk-wan ..... 50.00  
Leung Hung-chiu ..... 50.00  
Wong Kam-cho ..... 50.00  
Ho Kwai-hoi ..... 50.00  
Lam Siu-lai ..... 50.00  
U Yik-wo ..... 50.00  
Chung Yun-hing ..... 50.00  
Lau Yik Society (Salt fish) ..... 50.00



## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### HOLLAND AND ARMED MERCHANTMEN.

December 19, 6.50 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil said that the Netherlands was the only neutral nation which refused to admit defensively-armed ships into its ports, but it did not impugn the legality of such arming.

### FAMOUS FRENCH AVIATOR KILLED.

December 19, 12.55 p.m.

Capt. Beauclamp, the French aerial officer who bombed Essen and Munich, has been killed in an air fight.

### CIRCULATION OF GERMAN PUBLICATIONS.

December 19, 12.55 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at the Hague says that the Foreign Minister has announced that, in reply to his protest against the seizure of German publications destined to India and elsewhere abroad, Great Britain has declared her readiness to come to an understanding enabling Universities and public bodies to obtain German scientific and technical publications.

### AN ENEMY AMBASSADOR.

December 19, 12.45 p.m.

According to Reuter, safe conduct has been given to Count Tarnowski, the Austrian Ambassador, at the request of the United States, which has accepted all responsibility.

### INDIA COUNCIL DRAFTS.

December 19, 12.45 p.m.

The Times says it is understood that Indian bankers and others are in negotiations with the India Office with a view to a relaxation of the restrictions on the sale of India Council drafts.

### HAPPY EGYPT.

December 19, 12.45 p.m.

A message from Cairo says the second anniversary of the British Protectorate finds the situation in Egypt everywhere greatly improved, as compared with last year. The machinery of Government is running smoothly, and the people are happy, contented and most prosperous. Trade is flourishing, and there are prospects of another bumper surplus at the close of the financial year.

### ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

December 19, 12.55 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that, according to a semi-official message, the Germans have lost an Army Corps in the Meuse fighting.

### Lively Artillery Activity.

December 20, 12.05 a.m.

A Paris communique states:—There has been lively reciprocal artillery activity on the right bank of the Meuse, particularly in the regions of Benjux, Bois des Ouarieres and Osmembrettes, but no infantry fighting.

There has been intermittent artillery activity elsewhere.

### A Busy Night.

December 20, 1.05 a.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy's artillery was particularly active last night in the neighbourhood of Esaucourt l'Abbaye.

To-day we carried out a successful bombardment of the lines to the east of Fauquissart.

### Nothing Important.

December 20, 4.05 p.m.

A French communique states that there is nothing important to report on the Western front.

### THE BALKAN STRUGGLE.

Rain and Fog.

December 20, 4.05 p.m.

A French communique states that rain and fog are interfering with operations in Macedonia.

### Intense Fighting.

December 20, 5.10 p.m.

A Russian communique states:—We repulsed enemy attacks to the south-west of Brody, and also in the region of Paritsa, on the left bank of the Danube.

There is intense fighting on our right flank in the Dobrudja.

### EAST AFRICAN HAPPENINGS.

December 20, 1.25 p.m.

An official message states that General Smuts repulsed strong counter-attacks at Kibata on the 15th inst. and finally ejected a few Germans from our advanced positions, securing an important ridge 3,500 yards to the north-east of Kibata.

Our aeroplanes had considerable bombing successes, inflicting appreciable casualties.

Elsewhere the situation is unchanged.

### A GREEK NOTE.

December 20, 7.25 p.m.

Reuter learns that a Greek Government Note to the Allies, yesterday, protested against the landing of Venizelists under the protection of the Allies on the various islands, of which it demanded the restoration. The Greek Government has hitherto carried out its protests most satisfactorily.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

### IN THE COMMONS.

De-badging the Unskilled.

December 20, 6.45 a.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Worthington Evans announced that the Ministry of Munitions had ordered the de-badging of all semi-skilled and unskilled workmen, thus enabling the men to be called up as soon as they could be spared or replaced.

### Excess Profits.

December 20, 5.20 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that, up to December 18, the Treasury had received \$73,681,000 sterling in excess profits.

### Increase in Railway Fares.

December 20, 5.20 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Roberts announced that, on January 1, railway passenger fares would be increased fifty per cent, except in the case of workmen's tickets, and season tickets up to forty miles. There would also be a restriction of the passenger train service.

### FRENCH CRITICS ANSWERED.

December 20, 7.45 p.m.

In the French Senate, M. Briand spoke in reply to the interpellation of M. Berenger, accusing the Government of lack of foresight and military diplomacy.

M. Briand dwelt on the terrible task which greet the efforts of the Allies, emphasising that Britain's military contribution was far exceeding the original arrangement. He said that Dr. Von Bethmann Hollweg's last speech showed that Germany was at bay. The demand for peace was the last bluff she would attempt. It was not merely a sign of weakness, but a stratagem. The Allies' reply would be worthy of their brave soldiers.

On the motion of M. Clemenceau, the Senate went into secret session.

## DRUG HABIT IN SHANSI.

Remarkable Demand for "Little Golden Grain."

Kiangchow, Dec. 5.—Since the wheat sowing, which was carried out under favourable circumstances, Shansi has settled down to its usual winter routine.

One hears of robberies as usual, but of no bandits or political disturbances. Theatres are rigidly forbidden in most cities, but allowed in the villages. There seems to be more vivid interest in politics than formerly, and newspapers are read with more interest than was the case during the last Presidency.

Trade is occupying attention, for in Shansi the winter months are the business months. The frost has set in and roads are in consequence relatively more fit for traffic than during the softer period. But the complaint one hears on all sides is the increasing cost of all sorts of goods.

Grain is dear, for the harvest was bad. Coal is dear, for the roads are bad. Foreign goods are dear because of the war, and for the same reason cotton, hides and other lines of local produce have jumped up tremendously; and everything suffers from taxation.

One article within the last half year has attained enormous sales. It is a "little golden grain" pill which seems to be sold by so many people that one wonders whether the buyers can outnumber the sellers. In most cities every class of trader hangs out this signboard. The high-class cash shop vies with the hawker in the gutter, and even grain merchants and dyeworks as well as drapers and chandlers over this "wonderful" article for sale. It seems to need little "puffing" in the way of posters, handbills or booklets on dyspeptic symptoms, but is generally supposed to cure everything from chilblains to lunacy, etc., etc.

It is in fact a new and great drug habit which has got hold of the people, and its effects have yet to be traced and dealt with. The phenomenal spread of quackeries of this kind should draw attention to the ignorance, superstition and gullibility of the masses. From a

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Barretto, from Adelaide.  
Brewster, from Chicago.  
Christie Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.  
Carson Hongkong Hotel, from Bangkok.  
Chongheng Chan Lodging House, from Kuala Lumpur.  
Donaldson 30 Des Voeux Road, from London.  
Lane H.J. Agents N.Y.K., from Singapore.  
Nanhai, from Cholon.  
Ngeechuan, from Bangkok.  
Penizat Hongkong Hotel, from Macao.  
Procter steamer Brinkburn, from Cardiff.  
Schoo Lawyer Office Des Voeux Road, from Singapore.  
Winghui 26 Stanley Street Top Floor, from Manila.  
Yitheshin Nanhai, from Mandalay.  
Yipsing 139 Connaught Road from San Francisco.  
Young French Hospital, from Chemor.

J. M. BECK,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, December 14, 1916.

## LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.  
The C.P.O.S. s.s. EMPRESS OF ASIA arrived Vancouver on Monday, the 19th Dec. at 7.00 p.m.

medical standpoint as well as from an economic point of view the growth of these unrestricted drug habits must be deleterious to the race.

At present the officials here are collecting trees suitable for telegraph poles now needed in the south.

This neighbourhood appears to visitors fairly well wooded, in comparison with other Shansi districts, but when it comes to selecting a few telegraph poles the paucity of timber is pitifully apparent, and when one or two badly formed logs were discovered in a village the difficulty and expense of transport was amazing. This calls attention to the subject of afforestation, of which in recent years much has been said and written, but nothing done—at least hereabouts.—M.J. Daily News.



## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon when those present were:—

H. E. the Governor — (Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G.)

H. E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops (Major-General F. Ventria.)

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General.

The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

The Hon. the Captain Superintendent of Police (Mr. C. McMeester.)

The Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Colonial Treasurer.

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

New Member.

Mr. G. E. Anton, by virtue of being the head of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Company in Hongkong, during the absence of the Hon. Mr. David Landale, occupied a seat on the Council, formally taking the oath of allegiance.

Financial.

The following financial minutes were referred to the Finance Committee, by whom they were subsequently approved:—

\$400 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, Buildings, Police Station, Lok Ma Chau.

\$12,195 in aid of the following votes:—Kowloon-Canton Railway:—Running expenses in connection with cleaning carriages and wagons; running stores, carriages and wagons, \$600; coal, \$10,520; repairs and renewal of goods vehicles, and wages, \$500; Fanning Branch Line, coal \$325, and running repairs, locomotives, \$250.

\$3,500 in aid of the following votes:—Hongkong, dredging for harbours, \$2,800; Kowloon, electric lighting, \$700.

\$11,420 in aid of the following votes:—Printing and binding:—Blue Book, \$50; Civil Service List, \$70; Government Gazette, \$300; Miscellaneous papers, \$1,000; Ordinances, Regulations and Reports, \$1,000; Stationery, \$9,000.

\$150 in aid of the vote Judicial and Legal Departments, District Officer, Southern District, transport.

\$650 in aid of the following votes:—Attorney General:—Personal emoluments, duty pay of a temporary Assistant, \$500; incidental expenses, \$150.

\$800 in aid of the following votes:—Prison Clothing and shoes for staff, \$500; fuel and soap, \$200; gratuities to prisoners for industrial labour, \$100.

\$4,075 in aid of the vote Kowloon-Canton Railway, expenses of construction; stations and buildings, buildings and fixtures.

\$2,600 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Police Station, Castle Peak.

\$335 in aid of the following votes:—Director of Education, incidental expenses, \$55; Director of Education, transport, \$150; Queen's College, incidental expenses, \$100; Sanyingpun School, electricity and light, \$30.

\$12,150 in aid of the following votes:—Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong, water works, maintenance of City and Hill District, \$12,000; Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, miscellaneous, boundary stones, \$150.

\$139,500 in aid of the following votes:—Hongkong, quarters for subordinate officers, Happy Valley, \$6,000; latrine accommodation at Kennedy Town, \$1,800; Miscellaneous works, \$1,700; Tytam Tuk Scheme, second section, \$130,000.

\$45,825 in aid of the following votes:—Repairing and overhauling the steam tender Stanley, \$23,250; installation of wireless apparatus on board the steam tender Stanley \$2,575.

\$660 in aid of the vote Post Office, Parcel Office fittings, \$200 in aid of the vote Kowloon-Canton Railway, working expenses, traffic expenses, personal emoluments, telephone staff, wages, lineamen.

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk seconded and the resolution was carried.

A Kowloon Petition.

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak said he begged to present a petition to His Excellency, from the ratepayers of Kowloon, in connection with the joining up of Nathan and Coronation Roads, Kowloon. In 1911, a vote for \$20,000 was made for this purpose, but the obstructing hill between these two roads still remained. The ratepayers urged, in arguments which were so fully set out in the petition, that it was unnecessary, if not undesirable, for him to add anything, that these roads should be improved as a part of the scheme for connecting Kowloon with the hill-lands in the district, as a part of the scheme under the present Budget. He thought that the carefully-set-out arguments put forward, especially that relating to the water supply, were so convincing that the petition would be received with the utmost sympathy of His Excellency, and if possible carried out.

The petition was then formally presented.

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk seconded and the resolution was carried.

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## ANARCHY IN SHANTUNG.

Country Harassed by Three Robber Bands.

Tainanfu, Dec. 11.—We still bear of trouble with the gangs of robbers who have been afflicting this province so long. There are three bands of ruffians harassing the inhabitants from three different centres. In Choutuan the leader is Wu Ta-chou who, it is said, is bold enough to go to Peking in the endeavour to get the Government to buy him off, gain a billet for himself and enlist his men among the Government troops. Such are the ways of the Chinese at present.

There is another gang who batten on the unfortunate inhabitants of Weihien and district under a leader named Chin Cheng, and still another robber chief named Liu Tsujen, who makes his headquarters in Kaomi. These three gangs are more or less in connection with each other, but at the least apparently act independently. From these three centres bands go out and raid the country round, find the rich men, carry them off, and hold them to ransom. They do not hesitate to inflict horrible torture on some of their victims. One poor woman was brought into a Mission Hospital, who had been stripped, then wrapped in paper which was soaked in kerosene oil and then set fire to. This sort of thing is still going on and has been allowed to continue for many months. Is nothing to be done to bring peace to the Province?

The English Baptist Mission in Shantung have been holding their annual meetings during the last week. And the gathering of between 400 and 500 additions to the native church is reported, exact figures not being yet obtainable. It has been decided unanimously to set apart three of the most active and vigorous of the Chinese pastors with one of the foreign missionaries to organize an evangelistic campaign during the coming year throughout all the areas in this Province for which the Mission is responsible.—N.C. Daily News.

\$150 in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments, light.

\$450 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, miscellaneous, Deep Bay, buoying channel.

\$3,000 in aid of the vote dredging off Kowloon Point.

\$105,100 in aid of Miscellaneous Services, coal.

\$500 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, communications, roads, general works.

Chinese Dispensaries.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary moved the following resolution:—

"That it is desirable that the sum of \$2,000 inserted in the Estimates for the years 1916 and 1917, under the heading 'Miscellaneous Services' Grants in aid of other Institutions, \$2,000 for Chinese Plague Hospitals, be applied for the general purposes of the Chinese Public Dispensaries, at the discretion of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs."

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk seconded and the resolution was carried.

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## STUDY OF SOUNDS.

Uses of the Gramophone and the Kymograph.

The records recently taken by means of the gramophone of native tongues in India, and presented to the British Museum, have their counterpart in England, though not to the full extent that philologists could wish. The Carnegie Trust some time ago set aside a sum of money for making records of Scottish dialects, and Mr. William Grant, M.A., lecturer in phonetics in the training college at Aberdeen, was appointed to supervise them. Dr. Moorman, of Sheffield University has also taken records of Yorkshire dialect.

Interesting work has been done by Mr. Daniel Jones, reader in phonetics in the University of London, in taking records of the Welsh, Japanese, Hungarian, Osech, Sechuana, Zulu and other languages. A very intelligent native of Bechuanaaland, now in London, has been speaking into a phonograph, and has thus enabled Mr. Jones to discover many curiosities in the pronunciation of the Sechuana language. The Welsh records of prose and poetry were spoken by two well known Welsh preachers, the Rev. Elvid Lewis and the Rev. W. Griffith.

"We have other ways of recording speech besides the phonograph," Mr. Jones said yesterday in an interview with a representative of the *Observer*. "We have the kymograph, an instrument which records the waves of speech on a revolving drum. The words are spoken into a tube, and very beautiful curves corresponding to the sounds are recorded on smoked paper. From these curves we are able to analyse the nature of the sound. We can demonstrate for example, that the Japanese whisper many of their vowels instead of sounding them in the ordinary voice."

Mr. Jones showed our representative a record from the kymograph of the word "play" pronounced by him and the same word pronounced by a Flemish-speaking Belgian, with a bad accent. The mispronunciation of the "l" in the latter case caused a vibration to be seen which is absent in the correct pronunciation of the word.

"The kymograph," it was explained, "is also a valuable instrument for determining the length of vowels, and it enables an accurate analysis to be made of the rise and fall of the voice. Moreover, by its aid, a student in correct pronunciation is able to trace the progress he is making."

"Other countries, and notably Germany, have made great use of the records of native languages. In Hamburg, Mr. Jones recalled, a phonetics laboratory has been established in connection with the Colonial Institute, and thousands of pounds have been spent on its equipment. One of its main objects was to analyse the pronunciation of the native languages of the German African colonies. The director of the laboratory used to get natives from Africa and have their pronunciation thoroughly analysed by his instruments, with the result that Germans going to Africa were able to learn very accurately before their departure how to speak these native languages."

"In France the Pathe Freres Phonograph Company gave a large endowment to the Sorbonne for the study of dialectology. They presented a large number of phonographs and appointed a director to make tours throughout the country to collect dialects, with the result that the Sorbonne has now a great library of records. We have nothing of that sort in England. It is much to be wished that some patriotic person would come forward and do here for the study and record of languages what has been done in France and Scotland."

"The value of taking the records of native languages is obvious," Mr. Jones added. "There are always some persons who want to learn them, and there are difficulties in picking them up from the natives without previous study. If we had the records here we could prepare these persons beforehand as Germany prepared them at Hamburg, and we could give them the necessary instruction in the awkward sounds. These records of native tongues have, therefore, a great commercial value."

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## CRICKET.

The Rest v. H.K.C.C.

The following will represent The Rest v. H.K.C.C. on Christmas Day and Boxing Day:—Major Robertson, K. Brayshaw, J. V. Braga, R. Ponsonby-Fane, R. C. Witchell, E. W. Hamilton, J. P. Robinson, W. H. Stapleton, F. A. Redmond; R. M. Austin and R.E.O. Bird.

## DISABLED FIGHTERS AT WORK.

Men who have Lost Limbs Earning Good Money.

Two hundred or more disabled soldiers and sailors, most of them one-armed, others one-legged, a number recovered from nervous ailments caused by shell shock—these men are now working at the Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops in Fulham-road, S.W.

Even for a man with no arms at all there has been found an opening. He is check clerk and guide, and he is getting some play into a shoulder stump, to which a movable arm is to be fitted. He lives with a chum who has lost both legs, and one helps the other.

At the factory no man starts with less than £1 a week (no account being taken of his pension). Commodious buildings have been erected. There are girls doing the lighter work, all dependents of crippled soldiers or sailors; and they bring the total number of employees up to about 500. It is hoped to have accommodation eventually for 1,500 people at headquarters, and for 5,000 or 6,000 throughout London and the provinces when all the branches are established.

"We need about half-a-million sterling for all our branches," said Major A. Tudor Cra'g, the secretary, to a *Daily Chronicle* representative yesterday. "To start 15 factories of this size means a big thing. In the first six months of this year our turnover has been £16,000, and we have paid in wages £9,000. We have made a small profit. We have turned the corner, not charging the capital outlay against the account."

The movement began after the South African War, the Soldiers and Sailors' Help Society raising self-supporting workshops on a small scale for ten years, and the larger project comes as a memorial to Lord Roberts, the Fulham workshop having been opened in March of last year, with toy-making as the staple industry.

The list of workshops either in being or projected extends to all parts of the country.

In a visit to the Fulham factory one sees how congenial employment has been the cure for serious nervous troubles, and the ingenious way in which the handicap of missing limbs is overcome. A man from Mons with an artificial leg had a bet with his mates as to which was the dummy limb, as he sat basket making, and they guessed wrong.

The occupants of the workshop are the cheeriest of employees. Their products sell readily on their sterling merits and artistic quality. One admires some inviting basket chairs—they have made for the Queen; one turns to the toys—they are a veritable wonder-ship, with great triumphs of the automatic type, and unique creatures of great personages.—*Daily Chronicle*.

"The preservation of dialects is of historical interest, and has a great value for philologists. Some dialects are disappearing, and if records were taken it would help to keep them alive."

It may be recalled that the records that have been made of the native tongues of India are languages spoken by the aboriginal tribes of Chota Nagpur and the Santal Parganas. They include the story of the "Prodigal Son," marriage songs, and folk lore, in the four languages of the Munda group, Kharis, Mundari, Ho and Santali, and one of the Dravidian group, Kurukh. They are to be made available for students of these languages and general phonetics.—*Observer*.



## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## THE NIGERIAN SALE.

## Neutrals Allowed to Buy.

British Yen Exchange Bonds.  
The Japanese papers generally are welcoming the issue of British Exchange Bonds for £100,000,000 in Japan. It is said that the state of subscription is very satisfactory, the terms of the issue being quite favourable. On the 2nd instant, when the subscription list was opened, subscriptions in Tokyo alone amounted to £30,000,000. It is said that the list will be closed as soon as the full amount is covered.

New French Underwriting Corporation.  
A new French underwriting corporation has been formed, under the title of Lloyd de France. At a meeting of the shareholders held recently at the company's offices at Paris, it was decided to make the capital 10,000,000, the whole of which was rapidly subscribed. Underwriting in the past in Paris was done principally by German and Austrian concerns, and the object of the new company is to do henceforth all French underwriting by a purely French corporation.

The Woolen Trade.  
London, Nov. 13.—The arrivals to date for the eighth and final series of colonial wool auctions for the current year, commencing December 5, are as follows:—New South Wales 27,868, Queensland 22,007, Victoria 7,805, South Australian 1,777, West Australian 1,941, Tasmanian 135, New Zealand 10,401, Cape and Natal 12,434—making a total of 84,308 bales, of which about 34,000 (24,500 Australian and 9,500 bales Cape wool) have been forwarded direct to the Continent, Yorkshire, &c. The following dates have been fixed for colonial woolled sheepskin sales to be held at the Wool Exchange here during 1917:—January 18, March 1, April 19, June 7, July 19, September 6, October 18, and December 6.

Edison & Swan's Year.  
The report of the Edison and Swan Electric Company shows an improvement in the past year, the profit, after providing for depreciation, and debenture interest, having been £24,146, as against £14,146 in the previous year. The available balance is £29,025, as against £19,878. It is still necessary, however, to put all the profit to the reserve; the directors state, indeed that they could find profitable employment for more capital than they have. The expenditure of the past year, before providing for depreciation, was approximately £16,000, the major portion of this having been expended upon additional plant and machinery. The company's trade has shown a further considerable improvement, but the directors are not a position to recommend a dividend on the shares. They carry forward £4,025.

Anglo-Portuguese Trade.  
London, Nov. 13.—Bentley's Agency learns that Senhor Carlos Gomes, president of the Lisbon Chamber of Commerce and a representative of Portugal at the late International Conference in Paris, is returning to Lisbon on Tuesday on the conclusion of a visit to this country the primary object of which was to bring about a closer commercial understanding between England and Portugal. He has also communicated with the French and Italian Chambers of Commerce in order that closer relations, not only commercial but also intellectual and scientific, may be brought about. During his stay in London he has placed a detailed statement of his views before the Chambers of Commerce. As a result of his efforts it has been decided to form a committee with a view to uniting the work of existing institutions and to encourage a closer study of existing conditions both as regards Portuguese trade in England and also British trade with Portugal, and thus to bring into practical effect the recommendations of the Paris Conference. At a farewell banquet in honour of Senhor Gomes, given by the Anglo-Portuguese Chamber of Commerce, the president of the Chamber dwelt upon the close relations between England and Portugal—the oldest and best allies—and spoke of the advantages afforded to both countries by the new Anglo-Portuguese commercial treaty. Now he rejoiced to see

London, November 14.—When it is stated that Messrs. Hampton and Sons have been awarded the contract for the re-erection of front seats at the Nigeria sale in Winchester House, E.O.; to-morrow afternoon, the remarkable interest taken in this auction is very apparent. It is evident that shipping interests will be strongly represented, and purchases by some West Africa shipping combines are expected.

In spite of the fuss made in Parliament over the danger of allowing neutrals to bid at the sale there is no regulation against this in the printed conditions, but the purchaser must make a statutory declaration that he is not acting for an enemy firm. Any purchaser who afterwards, without the consent of the Governor of Nigeria, sells his property to the enemy becomes liable to a penalty of £5,000.

Mr. Geo. W. Butter, the chief auctioneer of the firm of Messrs. Hampton and Sons, will conduct the sale on behalf of the Receiver, acting under an order of the Supreme Court of Nigeria. The enemy properties for sale comprise the freehold and leasehold premises and sites in leading business quarters of Nigeria. Amongst these are extensive warehouses, factories, wharves, in Lagos, Calabar, Gana Gana, Warri, Sapele, Sulu, Ikang, Koko, Lokoji, Onitsha, Zaria, Kano, Opo, Ibadan, Abeokuta, Ilori, and Badagry. There are also leases on the Lagos Kano Railway, and the goodwill and trade marks of various firms. The properties to be offered include the business of G. L. Gaiser, Witt, and Basch, Dutschke Kameran G. Sellschaft, German West African Trading Co., Bey and Zimmer, L. Pagetstetter and Co., J. W. Jackel and Co., Paul Meyer, Woermann Linie, and the Niger-Benue Transport Company.

Twenty-two lots will be offered to-morrow (Tuesday), about the same number on Wednesday, and the rest on Thursday afternoon, ninety-five lots in all, the last consisting of some ten mining leases of Messrs. W. Mertens and Co. The first lot includes a wharf site, which has been in use since 1889; there are also two slips for boat repairs, and a steamer wharf built of iron, projecting 82 feet from the river wall, with cranes and an engineering shop.

Recent improvements to the Lagos Harbour consist of the building of two moles and the dredging of a deep channel through the bar at the entrance to the harbour. The progress made has been such that, while before the works were commenced the bar did not permit the passage of ocean boats drawing more than, at the best season of the year, 15 feet, at present large ocean steamers with a draught of about 20 feet can safely cross the bar. Considerable revenue accrues to the Government in consequence of this improvement, as the law provides that when the bar draught is 16 feet, or over, a duty of 2.5 per ton is leviable on all shipping entering the port.

Amongst the lots to be offered are the properties and premises of the Woermann Line, in some of the best positions on the sea front at Lagos and Apapa. Developments are in hand to make Apapa the principal port and shipping centre of Western Nigeria. The Woermann Line dockyard, covering an area of 15,510 square yards, with engineering shop, shipwrights' shop, and several large buildings, and a wharf 90 ft. long, will be offered to-morrow. The German Line's premises on the Marina, Lagos, including a large and handsome residential building will also be offered for sale.

that Portuguese forces were, as in olden times, to fight side by side with us on battlefields of Europe. Senhor Gomes, in returning thanks, said that he was glad that in Europe as well as in Africa the forces of the ancient alliance were to stand shoulder to shoulder.

## AIRCRAFT IN THE WAR.

## Defects in the Services.

Germany will leave no stone unturned during the next six months to recover her lost supremacy in the air. The very success of the Allies aircraft will drive her to almost desperate energy; and it is the right moment to ask if the Allies are going to be content with what has been done, or whether, realising the inevitable big efforts by the enemy, they are setting to work in the resolve to have more than one Oliver for every Hun Bolland in the spring.

There should be no question of the result if British and French designers are given a chance, for they can beat German aeronautical engineers at every point in the game. As to pilots, if training proceeds without artificial hindrance the Allies will again have the advantage, and there is no reason why they should not more than maintain their present numerical superiority. Having done so much in the first two years of the war, the only question that should now disturb us relates not to our capability, but to our will.

It is perhaps a good sign that trouble between the Services is being tackled now, in the waning days of the autumn. It would be idle to deny that something is amiss; at the same time, the public get a quite erroneous idea that all work is held up on that muddle is far more serious than it really is; and it appears to be the deliberate policy of certain people to encourage that belief. The other day the news that a French three-seater aeroplane brought down two German machines was actually hailed as evidence that the British Flying Services are lacking three-seater aeroplanes! As a matter of fact, the earliest three-seater aeroplane was of British design and make—one that is in common use. Beyond that the subject cannot be discussed; it is mentioned here as showing that under all the disquiet and criticism much strenuous and effective progress is being made; and the very fact that it is not boasted—that the public are not told a hundredth part of the things that are being done—should be reassuring.

Easy as it would be to point out items of inefficiency in the aerial Services just as easy as it would be to find stupidity (the factor of human error) in the most successful commercial concerns in London—no good can be done by publicly discussing these things unless practicable reform is indicated. The noisiest critics of the Services never, or only vaguely, show how matters could be better managed; they are content to denounce. The present writer has no intention of following in their footsteps.

Attention has been called by some of the critics to the placing in intermediate authority—between the staffs at Whitehall and the men who fight the Hun in the air—of a number of more or less Regular officers of the Navy and Army who had no interest in or knowledge of aeronautics up to the end of 1914, or even more recently. But it would be extremely difficult to find men who not only know a great deal about aeronautics, but who would at the same time be capable of running the Army or the Navy machine as they absolutely must be run, or sound Service men who are at the same time aeronautical experts. The Regulars—in most cases officers who for one reason or another can be spared from the Grand Fleet or the Grand Army—are usually appointed to the Air Services for "disciplinary purposes." They obviously cannot be deprived of rank, nor can juniors and irregulars be placed over them. What would be done with them if it were not for the Air Services is perhaps not clear.

Promotion is chiefly by seniority and seldom solely by merit or knowledge, and, strange though the contention may seem to the layman, it cannot very well be the latter without entirely altering the military method. Only a very strong case would justify such a revolution, especially dur-

ing a great war, and it is open to question whether a strong case (except in the view of the denouement) could be made out. Besides the work to be done, there is the question of the discipline and training of tens of thousands of volunteers, now including a considerable number of men who have only joined up under pressure, the majority of whom, however, soon realise that the military system is the only possible system, that it is a good system, and that they must in a pre-war days masqueraded as liberty.

Here are tens of thousands of rank and file who have to be made into soldiers or sailors as well as mechanics in a short time. A great many of them are, no doubt, superfluous and could be spared for the general army; but that is another story. We are still paying for Great Britain's original unpreparedness for war; for the lack of technical as well as military training, and for the feeble control that has been exercised over recruiting and conscription.

It is not easy to see how matters can be improved, and our success in the field shows that a rough, if a laboured, efficiency is secured. It is probable that, taking all things into consideration, the system is the best available at the moment, and that the bulk of the abuses and mistakes are due to the personal element—to the "little-minded" ones. Admittedly, it does look at first glance like bad organisation, and not principally due to the long delay of the conversion of Admirals and Generals to a belief in aircraft, or to the old time lack of public interest in serious affairs.

To return to the so-called "dumped" officers. Their first consideration is to keep their own job going well, and if possible to enlarge it. A little life at the front would be like a breeze from Heaven to their souls. They sometimes cultivate "eyewash" rather than real efficiency and accuracy. All the same, as already remarked, a rough, if somewhat laboured, efficiency is the result. There has been throughout the war a tussle between the War Office and the Admiralty as the former has recovered services that were conducted by the Admiralty in the early days because the War Office was then too busy or else too narrow-minded to appreciate them. It is only necessary to mention two examples, anti-aircraft defence and kite balloons, the transfer of which to the War Office was accompanied and followed by a series of absurdities, chiefly due to personal and childish friction. Now a new struggle is raging over the land-flying operations of the R.N.A.S., naturally enough regarded by the War Office as a R.F.C. job.

The layman asks why should the Admiralty resist the change? Without attempting to find a tack through all the circumlocution of a big State department, one may say in brief that one reason is the number of Admiralty interests that are pledged. In the carrying on of this work large numbers of officials and officers are concerned and a transfer to the War Office would create not a little dislocation on one side of Whitehall whilst tending matters off comfortably on the other. But the layman might as well ask why should the War Office desire the change, and why should not things go on amicably without change?

Undoubtedly there is a feeling in the Naval Air Service that as soon as it gets a job in good working order the War Office takes it over and obtains the credit. It is said this occurred to anti-aircraft defence, which at first the War Office made rather a mess of. It is also alleged as to observation balloons, which the War Office in its wisdom in 1914 refused to touch.

There is only one way out of the difficulty, and that is the creation of an Air Department separate from Admiralty and War Office, and a Service, as the writer has before insisted, making an entirely new start, building up its own traditions and methods, and last, but not least, clad in a specially designed and suitable uniform.—Observer.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

## HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;  
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

## OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
Banks	s. 730
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons	n. 400
North China	n. 152
Unions	s. 321
Yangtzes	n. ex 73 255

FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires	n. 155
H.K. Fires	n. 375

SHIPPING.	
Douglases	b. & sa. 119
Steamboats	n. 320
Indos (Def.)	sa. 1361 & 137
Indos (Pref.)	n. 46
Shells	n. 108 1/2
Ferries	s. 38

REFINERIES.	
Sugars	sa. & s. 130
Malabons	b. 37

MINING.	
Kailans	n. 36 1/2
Langkats	n. 214 1/2
Raub	n. 340
Tronohs	b. 27 1/2
Urals	n. 32 1/2

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.	
H.K. Wharves	sa. 3514
Kowloon Docks	sa. 128 1/2
Shai Docks	n. 90

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrals	s. 101
H.K. Hotels	s. 115
Land Invest.	s. 96
H'phreys Est.	n. 630
K'loon Lands	s. 35
Shai Lands	n. 21
West Points	s. 85

COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos	n. 157 1/2
Kung Yiks	n. 15
Shai Cottons	sa. 115 1/2
Yangtzeopos	s. 6

MISCELLANEOUS.	
Borneos	n. 8 1/2
China Light & P. b.	sa. 14
Providents	n. 88 1/2
Dairy Farms	n. 25 1/2
Green Islands	sa. & b. 113 1/2
H.K. Electrics	n. 53
H.K. Ice Co.,	n. 160
Ropes	b. 344
Steel Foundries	n. 93 1/2
Trams, Low Levels.	n. 7
Trams, Peak, old n.	10
Trams, Peak, new n.	1
Laundries	n. 33
U. Waterboats	n. 1700
Watsons	b. 62
Wm. Powells	b. 62 1/2
Morning Posts	n. 29

CORRECTED TO MON THURSDAY  
DECEMBER 21, 1916.  
BENJAMIN & POTTS,  
Share and General Brokers.  
Princes Building.  
Tel. address: Broker.

## EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	2/4 3/4
Demand	2/4 13/16
30 d/s	2/4 1/2
60 d/s	2/5
4 m/s	2/5 1/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	102
T/T Japan	111 3/4
T/T India	175 3/4
Demand, India	176
T/T San Francisco	57
co & New York	57
T/T Java	137 1/2
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	333
Demand, Paris	333 1/2

## BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	2/5 9/16
4 m/s. D/P	2/5 11/16
6 m/s. L/C	2/5 13/16
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2/5 13/16
30 d/s. San Francisco	58 1/4
isco & New York	58 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	345
6 m/s. France	350
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	57 1/4
T/T Bombay	176
Demand, Bombay	176
T/T Calcutta	176
Demand, Calcutta	176
Demand, Manila	114
Demand, Singapore	102
On Haiphong	31 1/2 prom.
On Saigon	35 prom.
On Bangkok	64 1/4
Sovereign	82 1/2 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	51 20
Bar Silver, per oz.	—

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:  
Chinese 20 cts pieces 3 1/2% dis.  
Chinese 10 " 3 1/2% dis.  
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces par.  
Hongkong 10 " "

BANKS.  
BANK OF CANTON LIMITED.  
HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS Received.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum

For 6 Months 4% per annum

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

# TIME TABLE.

## WEEK DAYS.

7.00 AM.	8.00 AM.	9.00 AM.	10.00 AM.	11.00 AM.	12.00 PM.
1.00 PM.	2.00 PM.	3.00 PM.	4.00 PM.	5.00 PM.	6.00 PM.
7.00 PM.	8.00 PM.	9.00 PM.	10.00 PM.	11.00 PM.	12.00 PM.
1.00 PM.	2.00 PM.	3.00 PM.	4.00 PM.	5.00 PM.	6.00 PM.
7.00 PM.	8.00 PM.	9.00 PM.	10.00 PM.	11.00 PM.	12.00 PM.
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1.00 PM.	2.00 PM.	3.00 PM.	4.00 PM.	5.00 PM.	6.00 PM.
7.00 PM.	8.00 PM.	9.00 PM.	10.00 PM.	11.00 PM.	12.00 PM.



